

JPRS 74630

23 November 1979

South and East Asia Report

No. 856



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74630	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT, No. 856			5. Report Date 23 November 1979	
7. Author(s)			6. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The report contains information on political, economic, sociological, and technological developments in the countries of South, Southeast, and East Asia.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Propaganda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-Asian Affairs	<input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia		
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nepal		
Sociology	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan		
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Brunei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines		
Culture (Social Sciences)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burma	<input type="checkbox"/> Singapore		
Ethnology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India	<input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kampuchea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laos			
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 103
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

23 November 1979

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 856

CONTENTS	PAGE
INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS	
Briefs	
Japanese Credit for Philippine Shipping	1
Japanese Grant to India	1
Japanese Grant to Sri Lanka	1
AUSTRALIA	
Briefs	
Antarctic Fish Study	2
Building for Base	2
Japanese Iron Ore Interest	2
BURMA	
Briefs	
Rehabilitation for Ports	3
INDIA	
Briefs	
Oil Find Off Bombay	4
GDR Assistance	4
INDONESIA	
Reports Indicate Transfer of Governors Likely (TEMPO, 29 Sep, 6 Oct 79)	5
North, Central Sulawesi Governors Replacements Likely	

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Loans From World Bank, Japan, United States (Various sources, various dates)	16
Transmigration Program Communications, Electrification, Health Education, Health, Rural Development	
EEC Members May Invest in Transmigration Projects (HARIAN UMUM AB, 27, 30 Aug 79)	18
Desire for Energy, Tropical Products Long-Term Investment	
Red Cross Operations in East Timor (MERDEKA, 18 Aug 79)	21
Spanish Delegation Interested in Cooperative Projects (MERDEKA, 16 Aug 79)	22
Information on Islamic Religious Group in Java Sought (TEMPO, 29 Sep 79)	23
Books of Nurhasyim Gading Religious Center	
Coal Reserves Estimated in Billions of Tons (HARIAN UMUM AB, 23 Aug 79)	28
President Dedicates Fertilizer Plant (SINAR HARAPAN, 29 Aug 79)	30
Construction of New Alumina Plant Meets Obstacles (HARIAN UMUM AB, 18 Aug 79)	32
Evidence To Try Suspected Aceh Subversives Insufficient (HARIAN UMUM AB, 16 Aug 79)	35

KAMPUCHEA

Sihanouk Condemns Vietnamese Role in Kampuchea (Norodom Sihanouk Interview; BLANCO Y NEGRO, 17-23 Oct 79)	37
Sihanouk Describes Plans for Return to Political Power (Norodom Sihanouk Interview; DER SPIEGEL, 29 Oct 79)	44

Soviet Scholar Discusses Chinese Failure (Ye. V. Vasil'kov; PROBLEMY DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA, No 2, 1979)	54
--	----

LAOS

Youth Union Paper Calls PRC Threat to Laos (Editorial; NOUM LAO, 1-15 Aug 79)	68
Chemical Weapons, Antidotes Described (William; NOUM LAO, 1-15 Aug 79)	70
Briefs	
Vientiane Military Meeting	73
Youth Delegation Returns	73
Thai District Delegation	73
Thai Provincial Delegation	74
Vientiane Agricultural Delegation	74
Souphanouvong Telegram to Afghanistan	74
Publishing Delegation to SRV	74
Rice Sales to Champassak	75
Lao Delegation Visits Province	75

PAKISTAN

Export Earnings Increase During 1978-1979 (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 26 Oct 79)	76
Plant To Produce 58,000 Tons of Liquefied Petroleum (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 21 Oct 79)	78
Oil Search Results in 12 Gas, 3 Oil Fields (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 10 Oct 79)	80
Gradual Reduction in Machinery Imports Stressed (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 27 Oct 79)	81
'TIMES' Decries Waste in Wheat Harvest (Editorial; THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 16 Oct 79)	82
USSR Offers Help on Tractor Plant (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 10 Oct 79)	83
Briefs	
Doubled Oil Production Expectation	84

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Unwraps New Package of Incentives (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 17 Oct 79)	85
--	----

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Thirty to Fifty Oil Wells Drilled This Year (BULLETIN TODAY, 19 Oct 79)	87
Espaldon: Muslim Pirates Armed in Sabah (BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Nov 79)	88
Briefs	
Export Marketing Board	89
Economy Slowed	89
Philippine Rice to Indonesia	89
Textile Industry Loans	89
FRG Solar Project	90
Japanese Economic Aid	90
Philippine Moslems	90

THAILAND

Pro-SRV Communist Faction Said To Be Active in Central Laos (SIAM RAT, 22 Sep 79)	91
CPT Said To Be Strong in Spite of Defections (Thira Phat Serirangsan; SIAM RAT, 5 Sep 79)	95
Kriangsak Holds Agriculture Talks (BERNAMA, 24 Oct 79)	97
Briefs	
Vietnamese Boat Refugees	98
Refugee Resettlement	98
Trade With Socialist Countries	98
Trade Cooperation With Romania	99

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CREDIT FOR PHILIPPINE SHIPPING--Osaka, 16 Oct KYODO--Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. announced Tuesday that the company had contracted to build three 18,500-dwt multipurpose cargoships for a Philippine shipping company at about yen 10 billion. The Philippine firm is Galleon Shipping Corp. It is the first Philippine shipbuilding order won by Hitachi in about 10 years. Galleon will make payment for the ships in yen, all by their delivery, Hitachi said. The Philippine company has received a syndicated loan of about yen 10 billion from a group of nine Japanese banks, led by Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd., to pay for the three ships. The first of the three vessels is for delivery in October 1980, the second in December of the same year and the third in January 1981. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 16 Oct 79 OW]

JAPANESE GRANT TO INDIA--Tokyo, 6 Nov--Japan will grant India yen 2.5 billion in aid to help it expand food production and improve the social environment, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. Notes to this effect were exchanged in New Delhi Monday by Ambassador Masao Kanazawa and Indian Finance Secretary Manmohan Singh. Of the amount, yen 1 billion is to be set aside to help India buy machinery for constructing irrigation facilities. The remaining yen 1.5 billion will be used to buy materials to build low-cost houses and hospitals, the ministry said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

JAPANESE GRANT TO SRI LANKA--Tokyo, 8 Nov--Japan exchanged notes in Colombo Wednesday on extension of a grant of up to yen 1.8 billion to Sri Lanka for fertilizer and machinery necessary for increased food production, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. It also said notes were exchanged the same day on the extension of a grant aid of up to yen 500 million for supply of billets necessary for a project to construct 100,000 houses in Sri Lanka and notes for a grant aid of up to yen 600 million for a fishery promotion project. The notes were exchanged between Keisuke Ochi, Japanese ambassador to Sri Lanka and Dr. W. M. Tilakaratna, secretary of the Sri Lanka Ministry of Finance and Planning. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC FISH STUDY--Canberra.--Fish resources around Heard, McDonald and Macquarie Islands are to be explored by the navigational aids ship Cape Pillar. The islands, in the sub-Antarctic, are within Australia's 200 nautical mile fishing zone to come into effect on November 1. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 4 Oct 79 p 13]

BUILDING FOR BASE--Canberra: The first big-scale storage building for an Australian base on the Antarctic continent is under construction in Perth. Austral Insulation Pty Ltd is prefabricating the building under a \$442,000 contract. It will include a high-stacking mobile pallet racking system. The building--designed to resist Antarctic winds of 160 knots (300km/h)--will be established at Casey Station. It is expected to be completed in January. Depending on available shipping space, it will be transported to Casey in January 1980 or January 1981 and will then be assembled by staff from the Department of Science and Environment. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Oct 79 p 65]

JAPANESE IRON ORE INTEREST--Perth, 30 Oct--Japanes steel mills have told the Western Australian Government they are interested in the development of a new iron ore mine in the Pilbara Region of the state by the mid-1980s. The premier of Western Australia, Sir Charles Court, said today the Japanese interest in the project had been passed on by senior executives of Nippon Steel which represents all steel mills in Japan. It is the first time Japan has committed itself in principle to an iron ore mine in West Australia. Sir Charles said the site of the mine had not been decided. It was hoped to have a firm commitment on the project in a few months. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION FOR PORTS --Rangoon--Burma's eight major ports will be rehabilitated to meet expected growth in the country's seaborne coastal trade, official sources said. They said the development program includes improvement of port facilities as well as commissioning of new coastal vessels. Burma has a 2,215-km (1,385-mile) coastline rich in fish and shrimp resources, and several major fishery projects are being implemented or under way. The government has just brought \$20 million worth of shrimp industry equipment from Britain, including 23 fishing boats and a processing factory. The country's main port at Rangoon is being rehabilitated with a \$10 million credit from International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate. (Reuter) [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Oct 79 p 12]

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

OIL FIND OFF BOMBAY--The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck a big off-shore oil find near Bombay, reports AIR [All India Radio]. Union Petroleum Minister Bala Pajanoor announced discovery at a news conference in Madras on 4 November. It is located about 80 kilometres south west of Bombay and 48 kilometres west of Janjira. The first well is estimated to have a potential of 5,000 to 7,000 barrels a day. Pajanoor described the discovery as a promising one. Pajanoor appealed to the employees of the Indian Oil Corporation to call off their work to rule agitation which was causing immense harm to the country's economy. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Service in English 0836 GMT 5 Nov 79 BK]

GDR ASSISTANCE--The German Democratic Republic is to assist India in mining lignite in the Kutch area in the western state of Gujarat. The mining capacity will be 5,000 tons a day and will be used as feedstock for a 180-megawatt power plant to be set up in that area. The team of GDR experts, who concluded talks with the Department of Heavy Industry, also assured the Indian government of developing lignite resources in Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. [Text] [BK070221 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

REPORTS INDICATE TRANSFER OF GOVERNORS LIKELY

North, Central Sulawesi Governors

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 29 Sep 79 pp 8-9

[Article: "To Replace or Not: That's the Problem"]

[Text] After just a year in office, Governors Willy Lasut of North Sulawesi and Moenafrie of Central Sulawesi will reportedly be replaced. Willy is certain that he has done no wrong; Moenafrie trusts in God. Are these two among the governors drawn from the Armed Forces who are being focused on by the Minister of Defense and Security and the Minister of Internal Affairs?

At 1400 last Monday, the telephone rang in the office of the chief of the Department of Defense and Security Information Center, Brigadier General Goenarso S.P. The voice was that of Feisal Tamin, spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs. The name of the governor of North Sulawesi, Willy Lasut, came up during the discussion. At that same time, Willy Lasut and Central Sulawesi governor Moenafrie were seen in the Department of Internal Affairs, waiting to meet with Internal Affairs Minister Amirachmud.

The sudden appearance of the two governors in Jakarta is evidently connected to a brief report on the front page of an evening newspaper at the beginning of last week. Citing "Department of Internal Affairs sources," the report noted plans to replace both governors because of "lack of success in regional development."

One can connect this to the week-long visit of the Minister of Internal Affairs to Irian Jaya, Maluku and Sulawesi, beginning 13 September. This was followed by Minister of Defense and Security M. Jusuf's visit to Sulawesi since last Wednesday, although his route was later changed. "At first, he went to Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi under instructions of the president to observe development there," Goenarso said last Monday.

That brief report was enough to alarm Willy Lasut. He flew to Jakarta the following day. "I am going to fight for truth and justice," he told TEMPO correspondent Phill M. Sulu at Mapanget Airfield last week. For this matter, Moenafrie was reportedly summoned in Ujungpandang when the Minister of Defense and Security stopped there last week.

After his arrival in Jakarta Saturday afternoon via Garuda, Moenafrie went directly to a hotel. "I came here because I want to hear the truth about what is happening," he said last Sunday morning. Is it true that they will be fired? A Department of Internal Affairs spokesman gave that impression, noting that it was "still in process." But he also added: "That is the Department of Defense and Security's affair."

As governors who are also high-ranking military officers, the two brigadier generals, like others of their colleagues, have two "bosses": the Minister of Defense and Security and the Minister of Internal Affairs. Several months ago, the two ministers agreed to jointly rate governors drawn from the military. That subject was clarified by Minister of Defense and Security M. Jusuf in May, after he was received by President Suharto in Cendana.

According to Jusuf, at that time, he summoned several governors, and reminded them to perform their duties well. "If not, I will speak with the Minister of Internal Affairs," Jusuf added. He continued, "The president has ordered that governors drawn from the military must still be pressed to perform their duties well."

Who? The minister was not prepared to state who, or how many, although a month later, Minister of Internal Affairs Amirmachmud visited the Ministry of Defense and Security to discuss the matter with Jusuf. According to the chief of the Department of Defense and Security's information center Goenarso, "If I am not mistaken, seven or nine governors were summoned before the Fasting Period." Goenarso also refused to name names.

Were Willy Lasut and Moenafrie among them? "I was not among those summoned," said Moenafrie. Summoned or not, their terms of office are not yet completed. Willy has been in office 15 months; Moenafrie, exactly a year. This month, there are no governors whose time in office is up.

The only governor whose term is ending, late next month, is Djamaluddin Tambunan of Jambi. Those whose terms end next year are: Aang Kunaefi, West Java; Soepardjo Roestan, Central Java; and Soetran, Irian Jaya. Do Willy and Moenafrie, who are believed to have achieved "insufficient results" come then?

Deputy Armed Forces Commander/Commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order Admiral Sudomo explained the contents of an operations order to the chief of the Department of Internal Affairs' All-Indonesia Agrarian Affairs Directorate Monday morning, but would not comment on the fate of the two governors. "Who says they will be dismissed? There has been no decision as yet," he stated.

Still, he did not deny the process in that direction. "If they are incapable, they must be replaced," he added. Another source told of efforts of two high Department of Internal Affairs officials to urge Willy Lasut to sign a "request for retirement." However, Willy is unwilling to do so, since he stated, "I do not feel I have been wrong."

According to regulations, if a governor wishes to be replaced--especially under extraordinary circumstances, such as before the end of his term--he must submit a "request for removal." But Willy Lasut, 53, was still calm on the occasion of his meeting with the Minister of Internal Affairs. His speech was clear and forceful.

What did he discuss with Amirmachmud? "I discussed how I could work calmly," he replied, lighting a cigarette he had rolled himself without cloves. But he did not deny that there was a plan to remove him. What about Moenafrie? He refused to talk. His face was tense; he evaded questions; and wiped his chin.

But at his hotel, Moenafrie said, "Of course, if that is the wish of my superiors, as a soldier, I will faithfully follow orders." Had he been asked to sign a "request for replacement"? Moenafrie laughed, and said, "As a Moslem, I leave it to God, trusting in God, alone."

Dark skinned and heavy bodied, Moenafrie seemed healthy. "I am healthy on the outside. But I feel ill inside," he said. Finally, he said, "If I am wrong, please tell me. I will improve. Other governors make mistakes and are given a chance to improve. If development of Central Sulawesi is desired, now is the most favorable time for take off."

Moenafrie, who was chief of Works Staff, Armed Forces Region III, East Indonesia for 6 years beginning in 1972, believes he knows what is best for his area. He does not feel awkward in adjusting the organization and administration of the regional government. Thus, he was appointed as governor "because work is my field."

In his first months, he acted very harshly. According to several officials subordinate to Moenafrie, he often humiliated his subordinates in public. "Perhaps the governor developed these customs in his previous job as an auditor," an official stated in Palu. Moenafrie, of course, was once an auditor in Ujungpandang.

Moenafrie denied his leadership was unduly harsh. "There are those who say it is like shock therapy. That term is exaggerated. I only wanted to learn what is going on, to check and make adjustments directly. Those methods were only for 1 or 2 weeks; at most, a month. To keep them up constantly, one would have to be crazy," he said. "Of course, there are those who are angry. But why are there no others?"

What is clear is the disharmony between the governor and the Regional Secretary, B. L. Salatta, and with several other members of the Regional Executive Council. They say Moenafrie often bypassed Salatta, dealing directly with other staff. Moenafrie denied this: "How could I overlook him?"

But a TEMPO source revealed that Moenafrie had written a letter to the minister of internal affairs asking that Salatta be transferred, and not extended, when his term was over in May. Salatta apparently learned of the letter, and immediately went to Jakarta. When he returned, he carried a letter confirming his reappointment as Regional Secretary.

The atmosphere grew more heated. Salatta reportedly worked to gather signatures from a number of key officials to a request for Moenafrie's removal. As of the end of last week, the situation was still confused, even though Moenafrie's appointment as governor had been supported by the Armed Forces fraction, the Commander of Defense Territorial Command III, and the Minister of Internal Affairs. And certainly, the president. Was the choice a mistake?

North Sulawesi governor Willy Lasut is in a similar situation, but he possibly is less contented with his attitudes and policies. "But I am sure, at least, that I did not violate any of the conditions of my oath of office," he said. In an effort to form a governmental apparatus that is clean and responsible, he has been reshuffling his staff since the beginning of September. But later, he was anxious when he heard the news: he, himself, will be transferred.

Possibly the most disturbing incident of his tenure concerned cloves. Faced with the expectations of a large harvest in the December-March period which will produce an estimated 20,000 tons (half of Indonesia's cloves production total), Willy developed an idea to market cloves through the Village Cooperative Unit, in cooperation with the Village Cooperative Unit in Java which manages factories producing spiced cigarettes. "For trade arrangements for cloves, I am returning to the terms of Presidential Directive 50, as ordered by Pak Domo in 1977," Willy said.

Until now, traders bought directly from farmers, so the farmer will lose. Then Willy worked to establish a cooperative. "I remembered Pak Harto's orders: Willy, I will evaluate your ability to establish cooperatives," he said, quoting the president's orders. "All must comply with Presidential Directive 50. Buyer or seller, it makes no difference."

CSO: 8127/0148

Replacements Likely

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 6 Oct 79 pp 48-51

[Article: "If the Governors Are Still Members of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Nineteen of the 27 governors are Armed Forces members. In addition to their formal responsibility to the president through the Minister of Internal Affairs, they are "on loan" from the Department of Defense and Security. The concept is: As soldiers,

they must always be ready for reassignment or transfer-- without prior word.

With a clear countenance and rapid stride, Amirmachmud entered his car last Saturday. But the Minister of Internal Affairs refused to discuss plans for governors Willy Lasut of North Sulawesi and Moenafrie of Central Sulawesi. As of the end of last week, it was still a puzzle. (TEMPO, 29 September).

"Who says they will be replaced? I didn't say that. Basically, all area chiefs will be evaluated," he said quickly. "If they will be dismissed, it would have been in the newspapers," he added. As of last Saturday evening, Willy Lasut was unwilling to say much.

In contrast, Willy had said previously that he would not return to Manado before getting final clarification from Jakarta. Moenafrie, who is staying at the Hotel Indonesia Sheraton, asked: "Did you see news about my removal in the newspapers? Don't ask me. I'm an outlander. This question will be settled here, in Jakarta."

Moenafrie is apparently correct. But in any event, the controversy began at the region level when the 27 September edition of Manado's daily SULUH MERDEKA revealed information citing Brigadier General Rudini, commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka as the primary source: "The president has already signed the order for the removal of the governor of Central Sulawesi. And we must all accept this decision," the report read, quoting Rudini.

The commander asked "that the people remain calm, and not comment on the president's decision. Meanwhile, in Jakarta, a Department of Internal Affairs source stated: "The Department of Defense and Security will withdraw both governors."

According to Eddy Sabara, Inspector General of the Department of Internal Affairs, "both cases are in the hands of the president." That was confirmed by a usually reliable source. "It is 99.99 percent certain that both governors will be replaced, although its not yet in the newspapers." That source stated firmly that the removals will be effected without violating legal procedures.

In Law No 5/1974, concerning Fundamentals of Regional Government, paragraph 21 states that governors can resign or be removed by officials having the power of appointment, that is, the president. The following causes are cited: Death; personal request; end of term; violation of oath of office; failure to fulfill conditions; violating decisions; and other causes.

"Apparently, the replacement of the two governors is for 'other causes,'" the source added. Above all, Willy Lasut and Moenafrie are both Armed Forces members, who must be "ready at any moment to receive other duties."

As Daryatmo, chairman of Parliament-People's Deliberative Council told a delegation of the Central Sulawesi Angkatan Muda last week, Willy Lasut was also under the Region III Works Council, headed by Lieutenant General Leo Lopulissa, commander of Defense Territorial Command III/Special Executive Officer, Region III.

Plans for the removals are apparently linked to the instructions of the Minister of Defense and Security/Armed Forces Commander at the end of last December, concerning the evaluation of Armed Forces members serving as officials, particularly those serving as governors. Since then, the commanders of Defense Territorial Commands have been scrutinizing those officials.

According to a TEMPO source, Willy Lasut, for example, was investigated concerning the forming of a special team to evaluate trade arrangements for cloves in the period prior to his term, stirring up problems considered over. For example, the investigation of the finances of the Sumbangan Retribusi Cengkeh (SRC) and cloves (denda?) and their use (1977-1978). Thus, Willy Lasut is believed to have damaged higher authority, in a matter which Operations Order Center considers to have been settled 2 years ago.

Willy's leadership was also criticized for not being firm enough. His attitude was always "formal and stiff," and "not creative enough." He does not cooperate well enough with the Regional Executive Council, and in his dual role as an Armed Forces member, he does not act as a vanguard.

The evaluation of Moenafrie was harsher. A TEMPO source noted that unrest in Central Sulawesi stems from his leadership and style of work. His sharp conflicts with Regional Secretary B. L. Salatta are well-known, and sometimes public.

In addition to being judged as incompatible with key officials, Moenafrie is deemed deficient in responding to financial requests for the activity of DPD functional groups.

Certainly, both Willy and Moenafrie have the right to respond to these criticisms. Willy prepared a report to the president on 17 September.

Concerning the matter of the cloves, he said his intention was not to dwell on the past, but to carry out Presidential Directive 50/1976, which requires that cloves be purchased through cooperatives, and Presidential Directive 58/1977 concerning the Cloves Contribution Retribution.

"I didn't just bring up an old problem that had previously been investigated by an Operations Order Center team. I only want to put in order what has taken place since I was appointed in June 1978," Willy said last week. But in his description of past irregularities, he also counted money which should have entered regional government coffers.

According to estimates, about 6 billion Rupiahs should have entered. Actually, only about 3.4 billion Rupiahs entered. What about the rest? "I didn't raise the remainder. It was already gone. But that did not happen again during my term," he added.

Governors drawn from the Armed Forces, like Willy, are formally responsible to the president through the Minister of Internal Affairs, as provided for in Law No 5/74. But they are not divorced from their positions as Armed Forces officers and area chiefs. As Daryatmo, chairman of the Parliament-People's Deliberative Council, has said, in addition to representing the central government in their area as governor, they must work for regional aspirations as area chief. As military officers, they are still responsible to their respective services.

Although according to law, governors are not responsible to the Regional Legislature (but obliged to give an accounting to that institution), according to Daryatmo, "The replacement of governors should be discussed previously with the people's representatives in that area."

But apparently that does not always happen. On the occasion of the installation of Eddy Sabara, Inspector General of the Department of Internal Affairs as the governor-to-be of Jambi last week, Minister of Internal Affairs Amirmachmud said: "In specific cases, if believed necessary, when national interests are great, the Regional Legislature can be by passed. That is the prerogative of the president."

Amirmachmud rejected the opinion that governors drawn from the military are also responsible to the minister of defense and security. "The governors are responsible only to the president through the minister of internal affairs. If they were to be responsible to the minister of defense and security because they are military officers, that would be a return to a previous era," he said.

The minister meant that in the past, governors who belonged to political parties reported to political parties. Then, if governors who come from the military must also be responsible to the Department of Defense and Security as "a kind of Central Executive Council," that would be the same as a return to the past.

But Amirmachmud did not rule out the possibility of accepting suggestions or proposals from the minister of defense and security. "In the end, that person belongs to the Department of Defense and Security. We only borrow them. If their superiors believe they are not doing a satisfactory job, they can be withdrawn, can't they?", he added.

Brigadier General Goenarso, chief of the Department of Defense and Security's Information Center, said, "The Department of Defense and Security has a moral obligation to rate its personnel." Perhaps acknowledging that "moral obligation," Djadil Abdullah, deputy chairman of Parliamentary

Commission II said, "I am sure that the minister of defense and security has consulted with the minister of internal affairs and the president."

But another deputy chairman of Parliamentary Commission II, Sabam Sirait, believes that formally, Department of Defense and Security personnel are not covered by Law No 5/74. "The Department of Defense and Security is in the same position as other departments in its "contacts" with governors; that is, through the Department of Internal Affairs," he stated. Although they will be evaluated, that is the right of the Regional Legislature, as the elected representatives of the people, and of the president, who appointed them.

On the question of governors drawn from the military, because they had been chosen by the people, Sabam said this "represents a contribution from the Armed Forces to the people, and should not be viewed as a means for strengthening their authority." Although the governor is still an active member of the Armed Forces, according to Sabam, "he no longer functions as an Armed Forces member." Even though the minister of defense and security still wants to rate them, "this must be channeled through the president, or the minister of internal affairs."

Among the 27 governors and region chiefs, only eight are civilians. These are A. Majid Ibrahim, Aceh; Djamaluddin Tambunan, Jambi, who is in the process of being replaced; Soeprapto, Bengkulu; Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Yogyakarta Special Area; Ida Bagus Mantra, Bali; Willy Annania Gara, Central Kalimantan; Abdullah Silondae, Central Sulawesi; [sic] and Guilherme Maria Goncalves, East Timor.

Brigadier General Blegoh Sumarto, chairman of the East Java Regional Legislature, apparently does not believe that in "specific cases, for the national interest, the Regional Legislature can be bypassed."

If a governor wishes to be replaced, according to Blegoh, "Of course, the Regional Legislature must be informed beforehand why an area chief is being removed, since it is the Regional Legislature which knows best the abilities or lack of abilities of an area chief." What if there are others who know more? "The Regional Legislature must still be informed beforehand," Blegoh replied.

And if a governor is removed for being incapable of performing his duties, Blegoh expects that the evaluations of the minister of internal affairs and the Regional Legislature are identical. "If each is honest, there cannot possibly be differences. The criteria are already written into law," he added.

Members of Regional Legislatures in several areas agree with Blegoh. For Ghazali Anna of the Aceh Regional Legislature, removal of a governor without prior knowledge of the Regional Legislature "is an oddity." His colleague, Teuku Thaib Ali, would regard it as a bad precedent.

"The Regional Legislature should first be asked it's opinion; only then, other authorities," said Hasan Basri Batubara of the North Sumatra Regional Legislature. Sofwan Sahlan, Central Java Regional Legislature, differed: "After obtaining the agreement of the Regional Legislature, the replacement of a governor is legally permissible."

For Ketut Wijana of the Bali Regional Legislature, the role of the Regional Legislature is confined to area problems. "For central problems, the Regional Legislature can only make suggestions." Mahmud Pasya, West Java Regional Legislature, agrees. "Those in the area know its problems," he said. A. J. Wuisan, chairman of the North Sulawesi Regional Legislature, also believes, "Those who should evaluate the leadership of a governor are from that area, not from the center," he noted.

Formally, selection/nomination follows the provisions of Law No 5/74: the Regional Legislature selects three to five candidates through proposals to the president, via the minister of internal affairs. Among those candidates, there is one who is "blessed" by high officials in the region.

Meanwhile, the president has the prerogative to appoint one of them. That choice is not always based on the wishes of the majority.

In the withdrawal of a governor, Willy Lasut and Moenafrie have a predecessor: Brigadier General Acub Zaenal, governor of Irian Jaya from June 1973 to April 1975. "I went through what Lasut is going through now," he said. He meant that he was replaced before the end of his term. And Acub added, that so far, he has still not been informed of his mistakes.

Possibly there is a reason to suggest that governors who are removed should be given the opportunity to find out their mistakes. That is so they will not be repeated, by the person, himself, or by others. Certainly, one must take into account that not all men wish to know their errors, and admit to them.

In the matter of a governor drawn from the military, there is an opinion that is linked to the Minister of Defense and Security, M. Jusuf. He apparently believes that nominations and transfers of governors (those that belong to the military) should be handled like transfers of duties in Department of Defense and Security circles. That is, that they be prepared at any moment: "Basically, once a soldier, always a soldier," said Goenarso, chief of the Department of Defense and Security Information Center. "There is no need for those involved to be informed beforehand; it is not necessary to be a routine, like buying and selling goods in Glodok," he added.

Prayer for a Would-be Farmer

The smell of cigarette smoke is biting. Apparently, he is unable to do without Van Nelle tobacco he rolls himself, without cloves, although he

comes from an area rich in cloves. In his 53 years, he has occasionally swum in the ocean, and Willy Gerald Alexander Lasut is still healthy. "I'm never sick, except for occasional dizziness and colds," he said last Saturday evening in the guest room of the North Sulawesi Regional Government Representatives Building in Cempaka Putih, Jakarta.

During the last 2 weeks, he was busy receiving visitors daily, or meeting many high officials in Jakarta. Even so, his weight has gone from 68 to 70 kilograms. "My problem is that I always enjoy eating," he said. His height is 164 centimeters. His cholesterol count is 215, and blood pressure 130/80, and he feels normal and healthy.

Perhaps his condition is due to his occasional swims in the open sea. Also because he likes to eat all kinds of vegetables. "That is because I was in West Java for more than 30 years. In Manado, I always look for vegetables," he added.

The brigadier general began his military career as a common soldier in Bekasi, West Java, at the beginning of the revolution. He joined the Sulawesi Indonesia militia in Jakarta. He later served in West Java, saying he once grew vegetables in Lembang, Bandung.

Before his installation as governor of North Sulawesi—and, according to a source, he was groomed for the post since 1973—Willy was deputy assistant II, Operations, on the staff of Military Region VI/Siliwangi, and then commander of a brigade in Purwakarta. "My duties were always in the operations area; I am a field officer," he said.

Thus, a governor, he was not reluctant to go into the field and the villages. He also frequented churches. Thus, he often discussed religious problems with people in Manado, drawing the title, "religious teacher" from his seldom-used initials, G. A.

Although he is a Protestant, his daughter married a Moslem. And Willy, himself, acknowledges that he "always depends on the commandments of Allah," especially when his wife died several years ago.

Amidst his activities as chief of the region, he found time to read the Bible. And because of that, the father of five and grandfather of two does not yet wish to remarry.

"Certainly, I need a wife to look after me, and to be my companion, regardless of the circumstances," he said. This is especially true since his youngest child is just 11. "But that depends on the will of Allah, alone. Perhaps in 3 or 4 years, I will think about marrying again," he added.

It is possible he wishes for a calmer life. He likes peace and quiet; he wants to enjoy his old age as a farmer. Although he can adjust to any post, "Most important is that I maintain my self-esteem," he noted.

He likes to read in his free time, especially anthropology and history. That is because "one can learn much about life, and study the background of current events." Who are his favorites? His answer was prompt. "Pak Harto and Pak Jusuf." He meant the president and the minister of defense and security.

He has had special experience with both. During the First and Second Police Actions against the Dutch, Willy was a subordinate of Lieutenant Colonel Suharto, as an operations officer/chief of the tactics section, doubling as a company commander in Yogyakarta.

Regarding General Jusuf, Willy said "He was a fighter for truth and justice; a superior who cared about his subordinates and his men. Those personal qualities are my ideals."

That does not mean that Willy, a Tondano, is free of weaknesses. And he recognizes that. As a field officer, perhaps he paid too much attention to minor details.

Several of his friends view Willy as a pure soldier, carrying out his duties, whatever they are. Naturally.

9197

CSO: 8127/0150

LOANS FROM WORLD BANK, JAPAN, UNITED STATES

Transmigration Program

Jakarta PARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 18 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The transmigration program for the Third Five-Year Development Program will receive 1 billion rupiahs in aid from the World Bank in seven stages. The plan for the implementation of transmigration has, of course, changed greatly in recent years.

In the past, transmigration was aimed only at moving people from over-populated areas to sparsely settled areas. Now, there are new considerations, which aim at increasing food production.

The World Bank aid will meet the fertilizer needs of the transmigration acreage, according to Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Harun Zain, at a Wednesday morning meeting with the press.

Communications, Electrification, Health

Jakarta PARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpt] On Tuesday, the Indonesian Government signed five loan agreements with Japan for 15,685,000,000 yen to finance communications, electrification and health projects in Indonesia.

The five agreements were signed in the Japanese Overseas Aid Fund office in Tokyo by Indonesian Ambassador Suryohadiprodo and President of the Japanese Overseas Aid Fund Kaneko Isihara.

These loans are part of the Japanese government's aid commitment to Indonesia for the 1978-79 fiscal year. The terms call for repayment in 30 years, including a 10 year grace period, at 2 3/4 percent interest per year.

The projects are as follows: 1. A project to improve the Semarang-Surabaya railroad; first stage, 3,447,000,000 yen. 2. A project to equip

diesel powered electric generators in various locations in the country, 3.2 billion yen. 3. A project to improve the rail transport system in the environs of Jakarta, 4,305,000,000 yen. 4. Cost consultation on a hydroelectric center in Sadang, South Sulawesi, 950 million yen, and 5. A project to equip hospitals and expand medical treatment at various locations, 3,783,000,000 yen.

Education, Health, Rural Development

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Aug 79 p 16

[Text] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja and U. S. Ambassador Edward E. Masters signed five loan agreements with U. S. Agency for International Development. The loans, totaling \$33.3 million, and \$5.67 million in grants, will support several development projects in Indonesia.

The loans are long-term--40 years--with a 2 percent interest rate for the first 10 years and 3 percent thereafter.

The loans will support educational, rural development and health programs. They will finance a \$10 million program to inoculate children, supported by \$2 million in direct grants for the necessary technical aid.

With these loans and grants, U. S. aid to Indonesia's health sector over the past 5 years has totaled \$40.9 million. Of this, \$24.7 million has gone into campaigns to eradicate malaria.

In the field of education, \$5.3 million will be spent to increase the number of university teachers in eastern Indonesia. Loans will also be used to stimulate the agricultural activity necessary to increase the villagers' employment, income and food production. In addition to these loans, \$670,000 in grants will be earmarked for educational aid.

Two of the five agreements represent departures from past loan agreements for rural development programs. First is the addition of \$11 million to a \$8 million agreement signed on 19 April for a labor intensive project. Second is the addition of \$2 million to a \$7 million loan agreement for a provincial development program. The provinces for which aid is desired are Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, the East Lesser Sundas and East Java.

9197

CSO: 4213

EEC MEMBERS MAY INVEST IN TRANSMIGRATION PROJECTS

Desire for Energy, Tropical Products

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 27 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Italy greatly desires immediate cooperation with Indonesia in energy and is considering cooperation in the transmigration program in order to guarantee its long-term needs for tropical products.

An Italian delegation will visit Indonesia from 10 to 20 November to discuss both goals, according to Italian Minister of Scientific and Technological Research Vito Scalia, who met with Minister of State for Research and Technology B. J. Habibie in Vienna on Friday morning.

Energy cooperation between Italy and Indonesia will focus particularly on thermal power and on electricity derived from nuclear power. The talks were a followup to Habibie's visit to Italy last April.

Italy again indicate/ its willingness to build an energy laboratory at the science and technology center in Serpong.

During several past visits to Indonesia, West German Minister of Economic Development and Cooperation Reiner Offgeld indicated interest in opening up 3 million hectares for transmigration, including 700,000 hectares for farming/plantations in East Kalimantan.

West Germany and Italy have similar goals, namely, to meet the increased demand for tropical products such as soy beans and palm oil. Both nations are concerned that there will be a world-wide shortage of these products if the acreage under cultivation is not increased.

The cooperation of advanced nations will help the transmigration program to move forward smoothly as well as to meet the need for food and technological change.

Long-Term Investment

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Aug 79 pr 1, 3

[Excerpts] The transmigration program, with its potential for guaranteeing the demand for tropical products such as palm oil, avocados, and tapioca, has clearly drawn the EEC countries' great interest.

West Germany is the pioneer in these efforts, followed by France and Italy. West Germany is prepared to open a 3 million hectare tract in East Kalimantan, while Italy and France have indicated "great interest" in such projects.

The respective Italian and French officials charged with research and technology, Vetto Sacilia and Pierre Aigrain, expressed their interest to Minister of State for Research and Technology B. J. Habibie at the UN Conference on Science and Technological Development (UNCSTD) in Vienna during the third week in August.

These nations hope their long-term needs for tropical products will be met by the transmigration program, since they fear such products will be very scarce after the year 2000.

This will require long-term capital investment of about 15-20 years, similar to that required for capital investments in mining. They have invested in mining over the past 10-15 years and are now enjoying the fruit of their investments.

The infusion of foreign capital in the transmigration program will reduce the burden of capital and equipment on Indonesia.

For example, West Germany is prepared to undertake a 3 million hectare project this year. Of that total, 700,000 hectares are for farming/plantations. West Germany will guarantee all foreign exchange costs and one-third of the local currency cost, while Indonesia will guarantee the remaining two-thirds.

The program will cost an estimated 8 billion rupiahs a year over the next 10 years.

The area will absorb 200,000 transmigrant families; the current population is now 130,000. Economic activity in the area at present includes fishing, logging and agriculture.

It is planned that the area will produce plantation products, rice, cattle and fish and will include an industrial area for the finished production of rattan, wood and other forestry items.

Agriculture commodities to be developed in the area are coconuts, palm oil, cocoa, cloves, coffee and merica. West Germany and Indonesia will manage

the project jointly--30 percent by West Germany and 70 percent by Indonesia.

The training program connected with this program is multi-purpose and multifaceted. This project aims simultaneously at redistributing the population, generating employment, and developing new industrial centers outside Java.

This form of transmigration differs from the movement of poor people from Java to the Outer Islands, in it concentrates on a business-oriented society in order to achieve profits.

The United States welcomes these ideas, as indicated in discussions between Habibie and the heads of the American delegation to UNCSTD, Father Theodore M. Hesburgh and Mr Pickering.

The two American representatives said they will immediately form a commission to assist the program. They are certain that American businessmen will join in helping the program.

9197

CSO: 4213

RED CROSS OPERATIONS IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 18 Aug 79 p 4

[Excerpt] Beginning in September, the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) will step up its humanitarian work in East Timor in cooperation with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) and several governmental departments. ICRC representative for Southeast Asia, David Delapraz, who is currently in Jakarta, announced this today at PMI headquarters, according to a MERDEKA correspondent.

Delapraz said the Indonesian Government gave authority to the ICRC to operate in East Timor last April. That same month, the ICRC made a preliminary survey. It reached an interim conclusion that humanitarian aid must first concentrate on meeting the basic needs for food and medicine.

This declaration by Delapraz proves that reports that the Indonesian Government had prevented the ICRC from operating in East Timor were incorrect.

The ICRC representative explained that the ICRC and the PMI reached an agreement on cooperation in May, which was signed on 15 June at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The agreement was implemented on 19 June.

The broad outlines of the agreement call for, among other things, the initiation of a 6 month operation in East Timor by the PMI with ICRC technical and financial aid.

During that period, help will reach eight critical villages in which the 600,000 residents suffer from a shortage of food. About 662 tons of food are needed each month.

Also, help will go to approximately 20,000 persons who need medical aid and 7,000 who need intensive medical treatment.

According to Delapraz, foodstuffs were brought to Indonesia in August; on 27 August, a ship loaded with enough supplies to meet the needs of 662 tons of food per month will leave Tanjung Priok for Dili.

9197

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

SPANISH DELEGATION INTERESTED IN COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 16 Aug 79 p 9

[Excerpts] President Soeharto and Minister of Research and Technology B. J. Habibie today received a Spanish National Industrial Association delegation led by Don Jose Miguel de la Rica at the Merdeka Palace.

Following the hour-long meeting, Minister Habibie said that the president and the Spanish businessmen had discussed the possibility of future cooperation between their two nations.

According to Habibie, Indonesia has much to learn from Spain in the field of tourism. Spain has been successful in attracting more tourists each year than the entire Spanish population.

The minister noted that the purpose of the visit was to discuss the possibility of pooling Spanish and Indonesian capital in fields of energy, food, agriculture, the maritime industry and mining. The Spanish delegation also sought cooperation in defense industries.

Ongoing cooperation in industry cited by Habibie, who is also principal director of Nurtanio, is taking place in the building of Cassa aircraft.

9197

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

INFORMATION ON ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS GROUP IN JAVA SOUGHT

Books of Nurhasyim

[Article: "From the Hands of Nurhasyim"]

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 29 Sep 79 pp 18, 19

[Text] Do you wonder why not much data has been gathered concerning the Community of Islam; what there is in the books of Nurhasyim? Moslems would like an open exchange of information.

Whoever has knowledge of activities by the Community of Islam is urged to report it to the responsible authorities. These were the instructions promulgated by the Golkar regional council for the Jakarta Capital District on 17 September, after stating, one should not forget to mention, that the news concerning the Community of Islam lately has been "blown out of proportion." The statement of the Golkar leadership council on 22 September explained that "The Functional Groups (Golkar) have no connection with the Community of Islam."

The matter is indeed bothersome. On one hand, the beliefs about the Community of Islam concern the membership of Golkar itself. On the other hand, it is obvious that there is a firm determination to conduct an internal housecleaning. A Golkar leadership council letter of 13 January 1976 to elements in the capital, including the Attorney General, clearly requested support for such a housecleaning (TEMPO 15 September). The problem is, no matter how well they may succeed, since 1972, the period of the change in status, (the Islamic school of) Burengan Kediri has become the Lemkari Foundation.

The difficulty is, as the secretary general of the leadership council, Soegijanto, declared to TEMPO, that there is not much data concerning the Community of Islam. It is not too surprising. The report of a former "village leader" (equivalent rank to a district chief) to the local committee of the organization stated that the doctrine of the group was "actually 99 percent oral--so that it is difficult to investigate." Perhaps the percentage indicated was too large. Moreover, Soeparlan Soeryoprantondho, chairman of the department of cultural/spiritual affairs of the Golkar leadership

council, admitted that "As concerns oral teachings accompanied by instructions, the Community of Islam is difficult to investigate."

"Two Languages"

This may lead to the conclusion that whatever animates (a group) internally may not always be the same as what it officially arranged for outside consumption. In the letters of advice by the leader (Nurhasan) to his followers (advice which could change from time to time), the problems of "fathonah" and "bithonah" are mentioned recurrently. The first, whose meaning derives from "cleverness" was defined as the discussion of teachings in a general and "advantageous" manner. The second, from the word "bathin," means the presentation of "the heart of the matter" only or of the true intent, if the situation so permits. This is using two languages.

And two languages may indeed represent a system that is not functioning openly. Moreover, what of the hierarchical leadership system of this religious body which has never drawn special mention from Golkar?

Golkar in its letter of 1976 named Nurhasyim, Nurhasan's right hand person, as an "intellectual play-actor" and requested the Attorney General to ban Nurhasyim's books entitled "Postponement of Homage/Deprecation of Self and Family" and "The Community Priesthood in the Islamic Faith with Seven Legal Factors of Community Leadership in Indonesia." However, these two books make no mention of the structure of leadership, although there is some explanation of its foundations. Moreover, Nurhasan's helpers did not include only Nurhasyim.

As for Nurhasyim (graduate of the Faculty of Education, National Institute of the Islamic Faith of Yogyakarta; a follower of Nurhasan from 1957 until his death in 1974), he is indeed special, not because of the profundity of his knowledge or the nature of his books which are disorganized and full of redundancies, but rather because of his courage. In coming to grips with the problem of leadership as an absolute religious authority and not as a secular leader, he gave this example from the teachings of Prophet: "It is not allowed for three men to be in one place on earth (on a trip, for example) without one of them emerging as a leader." The leader in this case could be the chairman of a group or of the local neighborhood association.

Moreover, Nurhasyim employs another saying of the Prophet which goes: "If homage is rendered to two "khalifah" (deputies) of equivalent rank, then kill the one to whom homage was rendered last." As for the "khalifah," in the midst of a people just emerging from a primitive state during the early period of Islam, they were administrative chiefs as were also the leaders of the faithful. However, it was for a definite purpose that Nurhasyim in teaching unconditional obedience to the leader, refrained from using sayings of the Prophet such as: "You must obey—even though he who orders you be a former Ethiopian slave with kinky hair." The obedience to which this saying refers is that owed to an administrative leader—although he may be of a different race—and that problem naturally required attention in those times.

Nevertheless, Nurhasyim is indeed special. In his books--which are still distributed to people on the religious pilgrimage to Mecca--there appears the following information about the author: "An Islamic scholar who received special honors for his activities and academic research from the National Institute for Advanced Study of the Islamic Faith/National Institute of the Islamic Faith of Sunan Kalijogo." Prof Muchtar Jahja, faculty dean where Nurhasyim formerly studied, declared that no "special honors" had ever been granted to him because such honors did not exist. While at the institute, Nurhasyim's grades were only an average 6.5.

What is actually most objectionable about this religious group? Probably it is its secretiveness, its internal religious hierarchy, its extremism which may be attributed to its quest for identity and its (blind) obedience which substitutes for discussion. In the meantime, Moslems would like to defend their religious faith as an open field (where unrestricted discussion may take place): In a mosque that is united, anyone who wishes may compete in "the free market of arguments"--from any group or faction.

Gading Religious Center

[Article: "The Collective at Gading"]

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 29 Sep 79 pp 18, 19

[Text] Gading Jombang is one of three Islamic religious training centers of Ubaidah. From here his religious institutions have spread throughout East Java and in several places beyond. People have come to Gading and have undertaken residence there. Some people from other areas reside there expressly to serve the center.

What in the world attracted people to Haji Ubaidah? A retired military person, 52 years of age, confessed that Ubaidah was indeed a sympathetic person. The religious leader was a big man, tall, light-complexioned. At first glance he had a fierce countenance which turned very sympathetic when he smiled. He was also courteous in his speech. "His principal attributes were his interpersonal skills," said the military retiree.

The village chief of Gading, the late Bainoto, felt attracted to Ubaidah and turned over to him a shrimp chip warehouse which Bainoto owned and which became an Islamic boarding school and a place for religious services/instruction. To accomplish this purpose, a mosque for public use which had long stood next to the shrimp chip warehouse was demolished. Were there any inhabitants not of Ubaidah's persuasion who took action in the face of this? "There was indeed some conflict, but to the stronger goes the victory," the retiree said. In addition to Ubaidah's many followers, local officials--village chief, clerks and messengers also became adherents of his group.

The village of Gading is today divided into two blocks. The northern block is the place of Ubaidah and his followers (3,000 people more or less). The

southern block is generally the place of the (traditional) Moslems and has about 2,000 people more or less. Around 1971, conflicts did indeed take place. However, since the Attorney General's instructions of 1971, some change has been felt. "They are no longer as fanatic as previously."

Watching TV

Formerly, listening to the radio or watching TV was not permitted to Ubaidah's disciples. Now it is allowed. Also being neighborly to people who are not of the same persuasion is now taking place. Marriage (between Ubaidah's followers) which previously had to be performed by an amir (leader) may not take place before a muezzin (religious official)--only of course the ceremony must then be repeated before an amir.

Gading at nightfall has become a small city. The electric lights burn brightly and there are many loudspeakers. In the meantime, the southern part of Gading appears quiet. There is no electricity--nor echoing loudspeakers.

Land values in Gading have also jumped upwards. A square meter may be worth from 2,000 to 4,000 rupiah. There are Pertamina officials from Jakarta who are building houses in the village and they are generally known to be Ubaidah followers.

For those who are there as members of the religious community, the daily activities consist of readings and recitations. But for those who have come to the center only to be near its leaders, there is ordinary work to be done. Various projects are underway among the workers. Whatever is produced is collected and meals in common are served. The members of the center make bricks and the "commune" has a truck to transport them. Those who are called mahajirin (volunteers) (while the other native inhabitants are referred to as ansor) are restricted by various regulations concerning when they may go out, with whom they may communicate and where they must be on specified days.

People in the southern block of town say that the members of the religious center are being exploited. From morning until night they work straight through, stopping only for meals and the compulsory prayers five times daily. Many of the center's residents are poor people who have come there from various areas--or according to opponents of the Community of Islam: "People who have been impoverished by various obligations as, for example, to their leaders." (May not all of this be true).

Several times there have been escapes by members of the religious center. Some of the escapees were recaptured and beaten black and blue. Lately, people from the southern part of town when they see an escapee, make an effort to hide him. Since the fugitives have no money to return home (some are from Kalimantan or Sumatra), some people willingly give them provisions. This is certainly a new kind of petty annoyance--"But it makes up happy," said a resident of the southern block of Gading.

Often someone will come to the religious training center of Al Ubaidah seeking a son/daughter or a relative. When this happens, the members of the religious community will deceive the enquirer by saying that they know nothing. Residents of the southern part of town also intercept these visitors and try to help them to the extent possible. "If we don't do it, they'll never be able to find whom they're looking for," they say.

Are there any striking differences between the behavior of the center residents lately as compared to before the prohibitions of 1971? "No doubt about it," said our military retiree. Among other things, they no longer broadcast that other people are infidels. Previously they showed an aversion to Islamic scholars. Now they simply remain quiet. "Formerly the members were fined for reciting the five daily prayers outside the community. Now this is no longer the case." Why have they changed? "It's said they have discovered their Islamic traditions," said the military retiree.

There only remain a lot of customs that are special. One example: A nephew of Ubaidah was found to have stolen over a million rupiah. Released from his cell, he went swaggering around as boldly as a large frog. Then he filed a lawsuit because he said he had been given nothing to eat while in jail. As it happens, some of the government apparatus there is not vulnerable to this religious training center. "As would occur if the administration were on a small scale," said the military retiree.

However, if there is a lot of commotion in Jakarta and other cities about the Community of Islam, in the village of Gading there is absolutely none. And yet, it is the center of the cult. "That's it exactly. The situation in the provinces is not the same as in the cities. In the provinces there are rules. Yes, there are still rules," he said.

9464

CSO: 8127/0152

COAL RESERVES ESTIMATED IN BILLIONS OF TONS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] Indonesia is very rich in soft coal reserves which are suitable for electric power generation, according to Minister of Mining Subroto.

Yesterday, the minister reported on coal mining developments to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha.

The minister cited cooperative mining efforts involving Rio Tinto, Utah Arco, Nisso Iwai, Amax and Agip, which were "under negotiation, after that, exploration can begin".

The minister noted that our coal deposits are in West Sumatra, Jambi, South Sumatra, East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan.

Proven deposits in Ombilin, West Sumatra total 50 million tons, with an estimated 100 million tons in undiscovered reserves.

Bukit Asam and Air Laya have proven reserves of 150 million tons, with an estimated total of 15 billion tons in undiscovered reserves.

There are 100 million tons in proven reserves in Kalimantan, out of an estimated total of 500 million tons.

As for quality, Subroto noted that it depends on several factors: the components of carbon, dust, water, heat and sulfur. The two key elements are carbon content and heat.

Coal with a 75-80 percent carbon content and 8,000-8,200 K calories per kilogram heat content is called anthracite; this is found in Bukit Asam. This coal is of export quality and can be used in manufacturing steel.

Hard coal with a 49.9 percent carbon content and 7,500 K calories per kilogram heat content is found in Ombilin.

Bukit Asan also contains soft coal, suitable for fueling electric power generators. The carbon content is 36-44 percent and heat is 6,000-6,500 K calories per kilogram.

According to the minister, we produced 470,000 tons of soft coal in 1978-79.

By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, coal production should be 2.2 million tons per year.

We exported 24,000 tons of coal to South Korea, Taiwan and Bangladesh in 1978-79.

Domestic consumers include (PJKA) cement, metal processing and small industries.

When viewed from the aspect of energy conservation, notably fuel oil, the use of 200,000 tons of coal in 1978-79 saved an estimated 1,026, million barrels of oil, or a saving of .7 percent.

If 1.2 million tons of coal are used in 1983-84, it will mean a saving of 6,016, million barrels of oil.

When asked about reports that special OPEC session would be held in September, Subroto cited OPEC directives that a special session can be called if the value of the dollar declines more than 5 percent. Recently, this decline has been about 2.4-3.24 percent.

The regular OPEC session will be held in Caracas in December.

9197

CSO: 4213

PRESIDENT DEDICATES FERTILIZER PLANT

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Aug 79 pp 1, 11

[Article: "President Dedicates Fertilizer Plant in Gresik This Afternoon"]

[Excerpt] President Suharto, according to plans, will dedicate the TSP (triple super phosphate) fertilizer plant and harbor facilities, the property of PT Petrokimia Gresik (Persero), in the district of Gresik, East Java, on Wednesday afternoon.

The TSP fertilizer plant which is equipped with port facilities is one of the largest installations of this type in the world and is the only TSP plant in Indonesia.

The factory which previously had a production capacity of 400,000 tons of TSP fertilizer per year has been under construction since 1976 and has cost 10.16 billion rupiah in funds from the Directorate General of Monetary Assets of the Department of Finance, in addition to French assistance in the form of export credits amounting to 183,742 francs [sic].

Since its experimental production last July until the end of 1979, it is anticipated the factory will be capable of producing 80,000 tons of TSP fertilizer. For commercial purposes, the plant will produce 3,000 tons. All of this will be to fulfill domestic needs that are estimated to reach 393,000 tons annually by 1980.

The port facilities that are being constructed to facilitate the entry of industrial raw materials from abroad constitute some of the best in East Java and will have the capability of operating 24 hours a day and unloading 1.5 million tons a year.

The port has modern equipment enabling it to channel 300 tons of slurry per hour and 800 tons of liquid per hour. The pier is 290 meters long and 25 meters wide. The outside ship berth can accommodate vessels up to 30,000 DWT, while the inside berth can handle vessels up to 10,000 DWT.

The TSP fertilizer plant and port facilities engages about 400 workers; some of them are newly hired while the remainder was drawn from units that

were already at PT Petrokimia Gresik. Generally, the workers come from Surabaya and vicinity.

PT Petrokimia Gresik, in addition to producing TSP fertilizer, also has the capability of producing nitrogen or potassium fertilizer or a combination of the three. The new plant can produce 400,000 tons of TSP or 330,000 tons of TSP plus 80,000 tons of diammonium phosphate (DAP) and 50,000 tons of nitrogen/phosphorus/potassium fertilizer. In practice later on, the total production of TSP, DAP or NPK will vary according to requirements.

Before this new plant went into operation, PT Petrokimia was already manufacturing various products, among them ammonium sulfate (ZA) fertilizer, urea, liquid ammonia, sulfide acids, oxygen, dry ice and argon. Working together with foreign cooperation, this enterprise also produces diazinon insecticide and various chemical products for the paint, textile and leather goods industry in addition to other products.



The largest. The TSP (triple super phosphate) fertilizer plant, the property of PT Petro Kimia located in the village of Pokok Pesisir, Gresik, East Java, will be dedicated by President Suharto on this Wednesday afternoon. This factory is the largest in the world and is located on an area of ground 25 hectares in size. The TSP fertilizer is produced by a system of conveyor belts and has a capacity of 400,000 tons annually. Raw materials, both imported and domestic, are stored at the harbor (background). The building in the right foreground is a warehouse where the fertilizer is stored.

9464

CSO: 4213

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ALUMINA PLANT MEETS OBSTACLES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 18 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Minister of Industries A. R. Suhud is leaning toward choice of Kuala Tanjung as the site for the alumina project, and Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto acknowledges that the facilities at Kuala Tanjung are clearly better than those on Pulau Bintan.

The two ministers made their feeling known separately to correspondents last Tuesday, citing as considerations the construction of the aluminum fusion plant, the harbor, and urbanization.

Other sources indicate that a study team has reported to the minister, "The decision on where to locate the plant is at the ministerial level," the sources noted. The study team consisted of representatives from the Aneka State Mining Company, the Asahan Project Authority, and the Ministry of Research and Technology.

Both ministers acknowledged the consequences of delays in completing of the alumina project. The Asahan Aluminum fusion plant must meet its needs for alumina by importing it possibly from Australia or Japan for 3 or 4 years.

In the original plan, the aluminum fusion project and the alumina plant were to become operational simultaneously so that the Asahan aluminum fusion plant could meet its need for alumina from domestic sources.

According to Minister Subroto, if the alumina project is located in Kuala Tanjung, it can take advantage of local facilities like electricity, urban population and the harbor. By utilizing these existing facilities, it is hoped that funds can be channeled to the development of the alumina project.

If the project is built on Pulau Bintan, the aforementioned facilities must be provided beforehand, including electric generators and harbor facilities. According to the estimates of West Germany's Klockner Corporation, it would cost \$29 million to build steam powered electric generators.

In addition, new [housing] must be built, which would cost an estimated \$30 million. If the project is located in Kuala Tanjung, it could use a new 200 hectares town built in connection with the Asahan aluminum fusion project.

Other disadvantages of the Pulau Bintan site include the need for harbor facilities, costing millions, compared to the existing facilities at Kuala Tanjung, which can be modified at a much lower cost than constructing a new harbor.

Viewed from the aspect of necessary transportation, if the project is located on Pulau Bintan, 500,000-600,000 tons of alumina a year must be transported to the Asahan project; but, if it is located in Kuala Tanjung, 1 million tons of bauxite must be transported to Kuala Tanjung each year.

Other information obtained by HARIAN UMUM AB indicates that in 1978 Kuala Tanjung emerged as an alternate site. The previous plan called for locating the project on Pulau Bintan, the site of bauxite deposits which provide the raw material for alumina.

The plan for an alumina plant on Pulau Bintan began in 1968, when large-scale efforts to find bauxite deposits were underway. The Aneka State Mining Company did the exploration; the \$150,000 cost was guaranteed by three Japanese concerns comprising the Japan Aluminum Smelters, namely, Showa Denko KK; Sumitomo Chemicals Co, Ltd; and Nippon Light Metal Co, Ltd.

Exploration was completed in 1969, with the discovery of reserves of approximately 70 million tons. Based on these findings, in June 1971, the Japan Aluminum Smelters proposed a feasibility study for developing an alumina plant on Pulau Bintan, with a capacity of 400,000 tons per year.

In 1973, Japan Aluminum Smelters was given conditional approval for the plant. But they were not prepared to meet the conditions, and the agreement was canceled.

In 1974, Aneka Mining was ordered by the Ministry of Mining to reconsider the plans for the project. In October 1974, Aneka Mining and Kaiser Engineering, an American firm, signed an agreement on a \$400,000 suitability study. The study, completed in August 1975, concluded that the construction of a 500,000-ton per year plant was economically and technically feasible. The cost was estimated at \$275,335,000 and construction time estimated at 40 months. Nevertheless, construction was not started.

In August 1977, the president director of Indonesia Asahan Aluminum said his company was prepared to receive aluminum from the Pulau Bintan plant, providing that it could compete with the international market in quality, price, quantity and delivery time. But when confronted with the construction plan, they were not prepared to carry it out. Indonesia Asahan

Aluminum was more interested in bauxite from West Kalimantan and Australia; moreover, they had secretly worked to persuade Australia to expand its alumina plant in West Australia, and Japan was prepared to give financial assistance.

Russia, which had expressed interest, suddenly withdrew, because it was unwilling to fulfill the government's condition to complete the plant coincidentally with Asahan Aluminum fusion project.

Thus far, the construction of the project is still not assured. The government is reportedly seeking financing from Southeast Asian nations.

9197

CSO: 4213

EVIDENCE TO TRY SUSPECTED ACEH SUBVERSIVES INSUFFICIENT

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Aug 79 p 6

[Excerpts] The commander of Military Region I/Iskandarmuda, Brig Gen R. A. Saleh, as regional commander, Command for the Restoration of Security and Order, recently freed seven men suspected of involvement with elements disturbing security in the Aceh Special Area, namely, the Hasan Tiro terrorist movement.

The seven men freed are: 1. Dr Zulkifli Amin, 34, a lecturer in the Education Faculty, Unsyiah Darussalam.

2. Hasan Basri, 28, a TK-V (fifth year?) student in the Education Department, Unsyiah Darussalam, held since 15 February 1979.

3. Zulfan Hasan, 28, a TK-V (fifth year?) student in the Economics Department, Unsyiah Darussalam, held since 10 February 1979.

The above three, all members of the Aceh Study Club, engaged in various actions which led to their arrest.

Several members of the former Council of Unsyiah Darussalam University Students were freed Monday. They are:

4. Dr Hasbi Abdullah, 33, a lecturer in the Economics Department, Unsyiah Darussalam, held since 25 May 1978.

5. Hasbullah Muhammad Saat, 31, a TK-V student in the Department of Education, Unsyiah Darussalam, held since 22 May 1978.

6. Hasanuddin Abdul Latif, 29, a TK-IV (fourth year?) student in the Department of Education, Unsyiah Darussalam, held since 25 May 1978.

7. Affan H. Abdullah, 48, a member of the Regional Legislature, TK-II, Pidie.

The commander of Military Region I explained that when the men were first detained it was assumed that they were involved with elements who were

threatening security in Aceh, namely, the Hasan Tiro terrorist movement. They were held for investigation in order to determine the extent of their involvement. The investigation did not provide sufficient evidence to bring them to trial. However, that does not mean they are without complicity. They were found to have made mistakes. However, the evidence did not warrant further investigation and trial by the General Justice Board.

The regional special executive officer believes that the detentions benefited all concerned. The investigators were able to amass data for cases, while those held for investigation learned an object lesson. The commander, Military Region I reminded the freed men to indicate to those elements undermining security, whether they are Hasan Tiro terrorists or others, that the Aceh special executive officer would deal with them firmly. The regional special executive officer will not be gentle. Any one who acts contrary to democracy and Pancasila will be held responsible.

9197

CSO: 4213

SIHANOUK CONDEMNS VIETNAMESE ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

Madrid BLANCO Y NEGRO in Spanish 17-23 Oct 79 pp 20-22

[Interview with Norodom Sihanouk by Manuel Molares; date and place not given]

[Text] Cambodia's dethroned Prince Sihanouk has again become a major public issue in the wake of the UN debate on Kampuchea's representation.

Surprisingly, the Moscow-Havana bloc was defeated in the General Assembly in its bid to replace the UN representatives of Pol-Pot's Kampuchean regime with those of the puppet government imposed by the Vietnamese invaders. The Khmer Rouge regime was verbally denounced by all of the speakers for its despotism and cruelty, but the principle was upheld that a neighboring country cannot utilize any pretext whatsoever to forcibly overthrow and replace a government, maintain it with the presence of an invading army and on top of that, try to have the UN legitimize it.

By a 71 to 35 vote, with 34 abstentions, the Western bloc, along with China, Yugoslavia and a wide range of moderate Asian, African and Latin American countries, succeeded in defeating the Cuban motion. The UN is not Havana. Spain abstained from the vote, but our diplomatic representatives must have taken note that not all of the Third World is in agreement with Castro. Castro himself, the president of the nonaligned nations for 4 years, must have taken note as well.

Prince Sihanouk could be a third road for Kampuchea, a plausible road that could emerge

from the Sino-Soviet talks now under way. In the interview that are presenting, Sihanouk puts forth his views on his tormented country, occupied today by the invading Vietnamese Army.

History takes many more turns than the world; white becomes black, good becomes bad, and bad becomes good, and the whole thing would be quite amusing if it were not often tragic, and the fate of Kampuchea and its prince, Norodom Sihanouk, is tragic indeed.

Norodom Sihanouk, like history, would be amusing were it not for the tragedy that he and his people are living through.

[Sihanouk] Don't say that my people are living, because there are only four million of us left of the seven million in 1969, and next year there will be two million of us. The Cambodian race is vanishing in these horrible wars, in these genocides that Hitler would envy, and all in the name of socialism and communism.

What turns history takes. In 1970, Kissinger unseated Prince Sihanouk in a coup d'etat. The prince had sided with the communists to throw the U.S. "puppet," Lon Nol, out of power. The prince believed in the integrity of the Khmer Rouges, the communists, while denouncing American imperialism. These were the days of the Vietnam War, and Sihanouk was protecting the Vietnamese who were battling the Americans. He allowed them into his territory, and that was why Kissinger staged the coup d'etat.

[Question] And what is happening now, sir?

[Answer] My people are now in their death throes, vanishing rapidly, more rapidly than the whales or any exotic bird, and the United Nations isn't doing a thing, not even the associations of ecologists that protect animals and make sure that these beasts do not disappear. An entire human race is disappearing here, and the UN is a farce. But aren't there any honorable nations in the world?

Genocide

What has happened now is that white has become black and black, white. Sihanouk has forgiven Kissinger and even Lon Nol and says that the current U.S. stand regarding his country is in keeping with his. He hates his former friends, the Khmer Rouges, and the people he formerly protected, the Vietnamese, who are now at war in his Cambodia.

[Question] Why do you say that the UN is a farce if it is debating the Kampuchean question as well?

[Answer] You can see what is happening: the Cambodian people are being exterminated, and the UN is unable to prevent the genocide. When Lon Nol staged his coup, the UN recognized him the next day. And now everybody knows about the massacres by the Khmer Rouges. Hitler would be shamed to death if he could see that he had been less of a murderer than they are. He didn't even kill 10 percent of the population, and the Khmer Rouges have murdered almost 50 percent of ours. And there's the UN still recognizing and welcoming the genocidal murderers.

[Question] What the new regime set up by the Vietnamese says is true, then. The entire bloc led by Moscow says that this new regime ought to be recognized because it threw out the genocidal murderers.

[Answer] That's just another criminally stupid remark, because, as we'll see, the ones are just as much Khmer Rouges as the others; they're just as much murderers as the others. They all have the same roots and the same methods: the sacred religion called communism. It is a fanatic religion at odds with everything else, with its factions fighting to the death: the pro-Beijing faction of Pol Pot's genocidal murderers and the pro-Moscow faction of the current genocidal murderers. What's the difference between them if they're both just as much murderers? The pro-Soviet group is worse because they have handed over our country, our people, to a new colonizing power, Vietnam, which wants to become the master of Southeast Asia. Pol Pot's people, in turn, are not as much traitors because they are fighting against the Vietnamese.

[Question] Sir, you were on the side of the Khmer Rouge in throwing Lon Nol, a pro-American, out of power. Why don't you side now with the people who are, after all, more patriotic and want to kick the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea?

[Answer] Because my method is different, because an armed struggle is insane when there is almost no one left to fight. What we have to do is to get the Vietnamese to withdraw and to disarm the Khmer Rouges. We have to set up an international commission of countries to take charge of the situation, as well as an international peace-keeping force, and then hold free elections under this international control. My people are disappearing; there's going to be no one left, and a peaceful solution is the only way to salvage the remnants of my race. I do not want to join in a war that would hasten the disappearance of the Cambodian race. The world has to understand that this is the only solution.

Armed Struggle Is Suicidal

[Question] Pol Pot's Khmer Rouges are promising free elections under UN supervision in which those struggling against the Vietnamese could take part, regardless of their ideology. They will accept a non-communist regime if the voters call for one...

[Answer] Ha, Ha, Ha! Yes, I know. The Chinese say the same thing, because if the Khmer Rouges that they are supporting win, they'll have a Cambodia that is allied with them. I am always telling Deng Xiaoping: "My people are disappearing, and you seemingly love them greatly and are suffering because of this. Why don't you send, say, three million Chinese to go die in Cambodia too? After all, there are almost one billion of you and you have overpopulation problems. It's no tragedy if a few million die off. On the contrary (Ha, Ha, Ha), it would help you control your number of inhabitants." That's what I tell Deng Xiaoping and Chou En-Lai's widow when they ask me to support Pol Pot's people. As far as we Cambodians are concerned, armed struggle is suicidal. I love China greatly, but it is quite a different matter to defend what interests China, which is to have a Cambodia to its liking, with Khmer Rouges who are very loyal to the Beijing church. And of course, the Chinese smile and tell me that they can't send soldiers outside their borders, like just another Vietnam, that that is imperialism, and so forth. And then they tell me again that they are waiting for me to change my mind. That's the way it always goes, so I've gone to live in North Korea, where my friend President Kim Il Sun neither asks nor pressures me for anything.

[Question] Pol Pot's Khmer Rouges say that sooner or later they will overcome the Vietnamese.

[Answer] That is a downright stupid remark that the Chinese believe too. The new regime will last as long as the Russians, who are the ones propping up the Vietnamese, want. Besides, there are 50 million Vietnamese and they already have 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia. They can afford to have a few thousand die on them while the two groups wipe out the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese are quite good at killing, I would say, and if anybody doubts this, go ask the Americans...

[Question] Your proposal for a peace conference is the only thing that remains, then?

[Answer] That's right; it's the only solution. A commission was set up in Geneva in 1954 to liberate the countries of Indochina from French colonialism. It was not the UN, which is a useless farce. Instead, three countries were involved: Poland, representing the communist bloc; Canada, on behalf of the West, and India as a neutral nation. So then, I propose that the same three countries furnish solutions at a new Geneva conference. They would be in charge of

negotiating for anything and everything that would enable the Cambodian people to freely express their views concerning their future through general elections. And this would even pose a challenge to whoever might win, whether Sihanouk's party, the pro-Soviet Khmer Rouges or the pro-Chinese group.

A Congress in Geneva

[Question] But the Khmer Rouges on the two sides are not willing to put down their arms.

[Answer] That's what the three-country commission was for. China and the USSR would have to stop supporting their respective factions because otherwise there would be terrible worldwide condemnation...You know? Poland, Canada and India would carry a great deal of weight in world public opinion. The Khmer Rouges would put down their arms. In addition, troops from neutral countries would have to be sent in to guarantee peace. For example, if King Juan Carlos wanted to send me a brigade or a regiment or whatever, I would be very happy. Or the president of Venezuela, who knows? They would have to come at the expense of the country sending them, because Sihanouk can't afford it.

[Question] It seems unlikely that the Vietnamese will stop supporting their pro-Soviet faction.

[Text] The situation in Vietnam is becoming more serious every day. The Russians can send arms, but not food. Since the Vietnamese are in dire need of foodstuffs, no nation ought to send them even a grain of rice as long as their troops are still in Cambodia. A country cannot be colonialist when it suffers from so much hunger. Moreover, the world would help to feed Vietnam as soon as its last soldier withdrew from Cambodia...They would compromise; of course they would.

[Question] But how can your plan be implemented?

[Answer] In many ways. For example, by talking with you, so that the Spanish-speaking countries find out about it. Many countries are already enthusiastic about the idea, such as Japan and the United States. In addition, I am going to create a united front of Cambodians from all over the world, and in late October we are going to meet at a major congress in Brussels. This is not a bid to set up a government in exile, but to make the world aware that a Geneva conference is needed.

[Question] Sir, Pol Pot's Khmer Rouges swear that if you support them in their struggle against the Vietnamese, elections will, in fact, be held under UN supervision and you might possibly win.

[Answer] Listen, are you naive enough to believe them? Ha, Ha, Ha, how ridiculous! It's ridiculous to believe the Khmer Rouge and Pol Pot. I don't know about in other countries, but in Asia communists always lie and promise whatever they have to in order to gain the upper hand, after which they get rid of the people who helped them triumph. When we finally defeated Lon Nol in 1975, I became chief of state, and they locked me up. They killed several of my children and grandchildren; they didn't kill me or Princess Monique because the Chinese applied pressure. Otherwise, I would already be in the great beyond. No, I'm no longer naive enough to believe them, because, besides, the UN is a nuisance that can't supervise anything. The UN means the Russians, and the Chinese too.

The Nonaligned Nations

[Question] And what about the nonaligned nations?

[Answer] I was one of the first members of the nonaligned movement and I still have a lot of friends in various countries. But you saw the battles in Havana: countries defending the representivity of one faction of genocidal murderers or another. What are we coming to? Defending genocidal murderers beside whom Hitler was a mere apprentice... Nevertheless, when I return to power, I'll join the "nonaligned" movement to say precisely this, to say that the world cannot tolerate any more genocides, no matter what sacred religion they are in the name of.

[Question] Are you sure that you will return to power?

[Answer] Of course. Sihanouk has lost a battle but not the war. I'll win the elections when they are held.

[Question] Let's imagine that your entire plan is carried out. What will your Cambodia be like?

[Answer] It will be a free country, free, neutral and without ties to anyone. I'll get along well with everybody, including the Vietnamese, Cubans, Russians, Americans, Chinese...all on an equal footing. Look, a lot of countries are now advocating control of the press, even the international press, saying that they are being subjected to informational colonization. A lot of people are afraid of a free press and try to impose censorship. Sihanouk will not do that, however; no, and everybody will be entitled to say whatever he wants, and newsmen will travel throughout the country without papers, visas or restrictions.

[Question] What kind of regime would it be, a monarchy or a republic?

[Answer] It will be a republic. It's incredible, but that's the way it is. The Cambodians love Sihanouk; they love him with all their heart, not a King Sihanouk, but a President Sihanouk...In other words, I'll be the chief of state of a republic because the Cambodians do not want my descendants, Prince Sihamoni, for example, to be kings. I was a king and won elections by landslides, but I became chief of state and abandoned my title of king. I wish the Cambodians were like the Spanish, who have accepted the monarchy, but unfortunately, Cambodians are not like the Spanish.

8743

CSO: 4410

KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK DESCRIBES PLANS FOR RETURN TO POLITICAL POWER

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Oct 79 pp 164-175

[Interview with Cambodia's exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing by SPIEGEL editors Tiziano Terzani, Rudolf Augstein and Johannes K. Engel: "I Am Not Yet Defeated"]

[Text] [Question] Monseigneur, we would like to ask you what brought about the catastrophe in Cambodia.

[Answer] My people are dying. Not only are they near death from starvation; they are being annihilated. I want my Cambodia to be saved.

[Question] What were the circumstances leading to your ouster? In the beginning, there was America's intervention of 1970, which presently has been approved by Henry Kissinger, the president's security advisor.

[Answer] I'm no longer interested in discussing Mr Kissinger. I can do that when I'm 75 years old, after my retirement. At present, I have more urgent things to do for my people. I am president of the Association of Native Cambodians representing not only the Cambodians living abroad, but also those in Cambodia. For a number of Cambodians have already started to join forces in order to fight the Vietnamese colonialism.

[Question] Partisans loyal to Sihanouk against the Vietnamese occupation forces?

[Answer] I command approximately 1,000 troops presently fighting for me in Cambodia. Their number will soon be increasing. At present, we and the Khmer Rouge are the only ones fighting the Vietnamese.

[Question] Did you make any arrangements with the Khmer Rouge?

[Answer] It is impossible to make arrangements with Pol Pot. At present, there is only a division of territory. Pol Pot's forces are concentrated in the west of the country, while my troops are stationed in the northern parts.

[Question] Whom are the Chinese backing?

[Answer] At present, the Chinese are supporting Pol Pot, since his troops represent the largest force fighting the Vietnamese. But the situation may change. The Vietnamese will change the situation. Pol Pot presently has at his disposal approximately 30,000 troops. At present, during the dry season, his troops are subject to heavy attacks by the Vietnamese. After this offensive, he will possibly have no more than 10,000 troops. In the meantime, however, the strength of my forces will be increasing.

[Question] And what about the next dry season?

[Answer] Naturally, I'm bound to run into difficulties on account of the Vietnamese. But by and large, my forces will outnumber the Khmer Rouge and we will be supported by the countries opposing the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese colonialists. Thanks to the Vietnamese presently attacking the forces of Pol Pot, my resistance forces will become increasingly important.

[Question] Let us reconstruct how it all started. Is it true that even before the United States' intervention of 1970 you allowed the Americans to bomb the strongholds of the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong in Cambodia's interior?

[Answer] I did not allow any such thing.

[Question] When Chester Bowles, the United States' special envoy, visited you in Phnom Penh in 1969, you allegedly approved of such a move.

[Answer] I told him I could not allow foreign planes to invade the air space of my country or allow any place in Cambodia to be bombed. Chester Bowles thereupon asked me: "Are you an accomplice of the North Vietnamese?" I said no, I am no accomplice of theirs, but I'm supporting the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong in their struggle against you, since they are fighting for their country's independence.

[Question] You sided with those attacked, against the attackers?

[Answer] That is a moral principle. But I also told Chester Bowles: I don't mind if you attack only the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, for I represent a neutral country. What goes on between you and the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese does not concern me. Your fighting each other is none of my business.

[Question] The Americans took advantage of these statements ...

[Answer] ... they claimed Sihanouk meant to say: "If we bomb the strongholds of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese he ... the other way."

[Question] One could indeed gain such an impression.

[Answer] But later on I repeatedly lodged strong protests with the Americans against their bombing raids against Cambodia's interior, for these bombing raids did not hit the Viet Cong or the North Vietnamese, but destroyed Cambodian schools, Cambodian garrisons, Cambodian rubber plantations, rice fields, and so on! They killed Cambodians! I had photographs taken and I showed them to the Americans. They did not bomb the Viet Cong, but the Cambodians ...

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because they wanted to create difficulties for Sihanouk, for they did not like Sihanouk. They preferred General Lon Nol.

[Question] ... Prince Sihanouk's prime minister.

[Answer] And the Americans were already engaged in preparing the coup d'etat of March 1970. Lon Nol on his part put faith in astrology and the astrologers had prophesied that if he wanted to become president of Cambodia, this could easily be arranged. He could simply eliminate Sihanouk.

[Question] The astrologers were not far off the mark.

[Answer] I had gone to France to be treated, since I was overweight and wanted to lose a few pounds. Lon Nol took advantage of my absence to depose me.

[Question] With American support?

[Answer] Kissinger, who was here in Beijing a few months ago, told me: "Believe me, I--Kissinger--am for Sihanouk and against Lon Nol. Don't think I'm against you. I would have wanted you to stay on as head of state. But what can I do--Lon Nol deposed you. I thought he put on an act. I thought that you wanted to embarrass the Communists, that you--Sihanouk--had instructed Lon Nol pro forma to depose you." For a comedy, that was not too bad!

[Question] In his memoirs, Kissinger states that he did not know about the Putsch and that in any event he had no reason to stage a coup d'etat, since for the Americans no move in this area could have been more advantageous than the prince's high-wire act. Kissinger also says that the CIA was not involved in this case.

[Answer] Well, you know, according to some articles by American journalists, which were published during the period from 1970 to 1975, Lon Nol's officers had established contact with the CIA already before the Putsch, and while Sihanouk was in France, talks had taken place in South Vietnam. The authors claim the whole thing was a put-up job involving the Americans, the South Vietnamese, i.e. individuals close to Nguyen Van Thieu, and the followers of Lon Nol. These articles and the information published by the British writer William Shawcross were in accordance with the facts.

[Question] Did you confronted Kissinger with this?

[Answer] I told Kissinger: Let bygones be bygones. Let's forget the past, let's not talk about it any longer. Kissinger is pro Sihanouk! Bravo! I prefer a pro-Sihanouk Kissinger!

[Question] In a book you wrote about the Khmer Rouge, you claim that there were three individuals opposing and forming an alliance against you: Nixon, General Lon Nol and your cousin Sirik Matak.

[Answer] Originally, I had written: Four individuals, i.e. I had included Kissinger. Prior to publication, Kissinger came to Beijing and told me that he was my friend, that he was for me. So I crossed out his name. In the book, I talk about the trio, not about the quartet. I mention Nixon, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak--not Nixon, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Kissinger.

[Question] And what about Nixon?

[Answer] I waited for Nixon, but he did not visit me. Should he visit me some day, I will cross out his name as well.

[Question] Lon Nol, too, is presently pro Sihanouk.

[Answer] Isn't he. The whole world is siding with me. The whole world is now pro Sihanouk.

[Question] In 1970, it was a different story.

[Answer] After the coup d'etat, the situation was quite serious. The Americans believed that after the Putsch everything would be going smoothly, that Cambodia would be their satellite state, a new base for their attacks on the Viet Cong. For according to the theory of the American hawks, the strongholds of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in Cambodia's interior could be eliminated once Sihanouk had been disposed of and Lon Nol and Sirik Matak had been won over. They argued that using Cambodia as a base one could defeat the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese in South Vietnam and thus win the war.

[Question] As is well known, the astrologers were mistaken.

[Answer] After the coup d'etat, the Cambodian apparently were still pro Sihanouk; at any rate, they did not support Lon Nol. The Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese appeared to be winning the battle. Instead of being eliminated all along the border, the Communist strongholds spread into Cambodia and Cambodia became a Communist country. As early as 1970, a few months after the Putsch, it was obvious that the battle was lost. At that point, Sihanouk was to be won back, as it were. He was to leave the Communist camp, in order to become again head of state of the noncommunist side.

[Question] What did the United States do?

[Answer] The United States? President Nixon had the Congress appropriate \$370 million per year for supporting Lon Nol and enabling him to maintain his position vis-a-vis Sihanouk.

[Question] Kissinger does not deny that his government immediately sided with Lon Nol. But he claims that he himself had not been interested in ousting you, that he himself had regarded you as the best solution.

[Answer] In 1970, Kissinger did not reveal such an attitude. He favored Nixon's Cambodia solution.

[Question] Nixon is reported to have said at that time: "It is the best investment I ever made for my country during my long political career."

[Answer] Kissinger traveled to China when I was staying there and Zhou Enlai was still alive. However, he did not ask to be allowed to pay me a visit. If Kissinger wanted a Sihanouk solution, he would have had to see me. But I accept what Kissinger is saying now. And that's why I struck his name from my book. I talk about Nixon, Lon Nol and Sirik Matak. I no longer talk about Kissinger. That problem is solved! We need not discuss it any longer! Kissinger is my friend! I struck his name from my book!

[Question] Monseigneur, when did you find out about the Putsch?

[Answer] Actually, I was never informed about it. I had been in Moscow since 13 March. On 17 March, 1 day before the Putsch, I received a telegram from Phnom Penh, from my mother. Her Majesty, my mother, informed me that the situation was serious and that I should put off my return to Phnom Penh. She said that there were malevolent people who had it in for me and that I should stay away.

[Question] Did you sense what it was all about?

[Answer] At that time, I had no way of knowing. In the afternoon of 18 March, when the coup d'etat in Cambodia had already taken place--by Cambodian time it was nighttime--my entourage listened to the "Voice of America" and learned that a coup d'etat had been staged against me and that I had been deposed. But my staff did not dare tell me--nobody told me.

[Question] How did you find out?

[Answer] Kosygin, who had come to see me, because I wanted to leave the Soviet Union to go to China, told me during the drive to the airport: "Prince Sihanouk, you have been deposed. What are your plans?" I said: "But that is absolutely unlawful. That is unconstitutional. I'm going to fight." In the meantime, we had arrived at the boarding ramp. Kosygin shook hands with me and said: "If you decide to fight, the Soviet Union will support you."

[Question] What did the Chinese say?

[Answer] On my arrival in Beijing, Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong told me: "If you decide to fight, we will support you." China did indeed back me, but the Soviet Union deserted me and supported Lon Nol. These are the facts.

[Question] In his memoirs, Kissinger states that Podgornyy, the Soviet head of state, advised you to go directly from Moscow to Phnom Penh.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. On 13 March, on my arrival in Moscow from Paris--5 days before the Putsch--Podgornyy told me: "You must immediately return to Phnom Penh, for according to information we received, the people there are up to something. If you go back there right away, you can straighten things out." I told Podgornyy that I preferred waiting for instructions from my mother and my Cabinet.

[Question] Don't you think that was a mistake? Don't you think you should have gone back immediately, on 13 March?

[Answer] Not at all! No, I did not make a mistake! For later on I found out that Lon Nol and Sirik Matak had made the following plan: From the airport, I was to be brought not to Phnom Penh, but to Kirirom, 70 kilometers from Phnom Penh, to be killed in the woods. An execution squad had already been organized ...

[Question] No mistake?

[Answer] You are Germans! I'm a Cambodian, I know these things better! Allow me to point out that I never concern myself about German affairs! I'm sure you have never seen me criticize Germany, the East or the West! I don't tell you what Helmut Schmidt should or should not do! Nor do I tell you what the SPIEGEL should do. So don't tell me to do this or that.

I'm only providing you with information, but let's not discuss Cambodian affairs. That is my principle: Neither the Chinese nor the Soviets nor the Americans are entitled to discuss Cambodian affairs. The SPIEGEL is not entitled to do so, either.

[Question] We don't intend to tell you what to do. We want to know exactly what happened; that's what we're here for.

[Answer] But you claim I made a mistake in refusing to follow Podgornyy's advice. I did not follow his advice, because he is a Russian, not a Cambodian. I'm a Cambodian, I know my Cambodians. But I was not as fortunate as Hitler. In the German army, there was a Colonel Stauffenberg who rigged up a bomb. The bomb exploded, but Hitler stayed alive. If I had returned, I would have lost the war. But I won the war against the Americans. It is you, the free world, who lost the war. It is not I who lost the war in Cambodia. Sihanouk did not lose the war. I did not suffer any defeats! In 1953, I fought the French; I defeated them, for I won independence from the French. I fought the Americans. In league with the Khmer Rouge, I defeated the Americans.

[Question] Really?

[Answer] You from the West want to tell me I should have returned--return to be killed! That would have suited the free world very nicely. After Sihanouk's death, the Khmer Rouge would not have been able to win the war. But since Sihanouk opted for the Communists and defeated the free world, the free world is dissatisfied and reproaches me for not having returned! What would I have saved? I would have saved the free world. But I'm not interested in the free world; I'm not part of it. I'm a Cambodian. I know what I have to do. I'm good at maneuvering. The proof: I'm still alive. I'm not dead. I'm not yet defeated, whereas Kissinger and Nixon are defeated! Pol Pot and Ieng Sari [premier and foreign minister of the Khmer Rouge]--they are defeated! We must not follow the arguments advanced by the West. The free world lost the war and now it is searching for a scapegoat. Like the French Third Republic that lost the war. Marshal Petain then condemned Daladier. But to condemn Daladier was normal, since he was a Frenchman. But the free world is not justified in wanting to condemn Sihanouk who does not belong to the free world! That is too much! You lost a war; I'm not concerned. I won the war!

[Question] We are interested in the causes and in the background. Due to the fact that the Americans in 1970 invaded Cambodia, the Communist formations moved farther into the interior of the country and were able to entrench themselves--is that correct?

[Answer] Certainly. The Khmer Rouge numbered 300. The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong only wanted a transit corridor. It was called "Sihanouk Path." It wasn't I who named the corridor.

[Question] Via this path, the Viet Cong received their supplies, to the annoyance of the Americans.

[Answer] The arms shipments for the Communists arrived at the port of Sihanoukville. The Royal Army transported the shipments on the highway as far as the jungle. In return for this service, the Royal Army collected one each of every three ammunition boxes, rifles and machine guns. That was an advantageous procedure.

[Question] Monsieur, what do you think about your subsequent allies, the Communists?

[Answer] I'm not a Communist and I could never be a Communist. But in 1970, when I settled in Beijing, I experienced Communism firsthand and I felt it had some good points. Chinese Communism is not amusing, but it is acceptable. The Communism of the Khmer Rouge is neither amusing nor acceptable. The Khmer Rouge want to be the first true Communists in the history of mankind. They considered themselves true Communists. In their view, China was not sufficiently Communist. The Khmer Rouge simply wanted at one fell swoop to attain the goal of integrated Communism. They wanted the whole world and history to recognize their unique experience. We, the Khmer Rouge, are the only party

capable of enforcing total Communism in 1 year. That is stupid! That is crazy!

[Question] But what makes Cambodia's Communists think that way?

[Answer] If you want to explain the policy of the Khmer Rouge by saying that Pol Pot is a fanatical Communist, you are not explaining it. Even Hitler was not a normal person; he was a fool. Pol Pot is crazy.

[Question] You know him.

[Answer] Yes, I know him very well; he is a charming man. Once I stayed with him for 1 month in a liberated area. At that time, he called himself Saloth Sar. He was Saloth Sar and became Pol Pot. Even General Leclerc called himself Monsieur de Hauteclocque. Pol Pot did the same thing; he changed his name. Every society has its madmen, its sadistic fools. You have the Baader-Meinhof gang that killed Schleyer. The executors of this policy are young people.

[Question] What links the bourgeois youngsters committing acts of terrorism in Europe with the Khmer Rouge?

[Answer] In the case of the Khmer Rouge, the executors are people from the mountains. The people of the plains are gentle; the highlanders, on the other hand, lived like savages and hunted game. These people were told by Pol Pot and Ieng Sari: The hunt for game is over; hunting people is more interesting. Young people are strongly influenced by education. This is the way they were educated in Cambodia--just as the children in America are influenced by television.

[Question] Training for murder?

[Answer] I'm sure you are acquainted with Batman. The children watch him on television. I read about a boy who in imitation of Batman jumped from a high building. In Cambodia, Pol Pot and Ieng Sari taught the children to hunt people--children are fast learners. But one cannot hold the Khmer race accountable for this. Are you--the Germans--a bad race? I'm convinced the German race is good. It is not because of violence of the German race that Hitler came into power. Pol Pot is like Hitler. And you cannot say that your race is a bad race.

[Question] We are not racists.

[Answer] I'm not a sociologist, but you have to realize that monsters can be created in my race as well. The two races are very much alike. We have experienced two super-Hitlers: Pol Pot and Ieng Sari. And as was the case in your country, there were people who followed them. I'm very disappointed about the UN vote in favor of Pol Pot. Recently, here in Beijing, I told Woodcock, the American ambassador: "You are racists. You are for the yellow

people. I'm yellow and I protest! For you are not just. You are against the whites and for the yellows. In Nuernberg, you Americans hanged Field Marshal Keitel; and yet you voted for the yellow followers of Pol Pot getting a seat in the United Nations." The attitude toward Hitler was too harsh, and the attitude toward Pol Pot is too lenient. That is intolerable.

[Question] In your position, don't you have to collaborate with anybody fighting Vietnam--and therefore with Pol Pot?

[Answer] A coalition with Pol Pot is out of the question; I'll never support that--never, never, never. The idea of a united front against the common enemy is out of the question in this case. The Cambodia of 1979 is not the China of 1936.

[Question] At that time, Chiang Kaishek, the Chinese nationalist leader, formed an alliance with the Communist Mao against the Japanese ...

[Answer] ... I'm not Chiang Kaishek and Pol Pot is not Mao Zedong. Pol Pot is responsible for unspeakable massacres. Every family in Cambodia--my family included--made sacrifices to the Khmer Rouge: In 1975, two of my sons, their wives, and 11 nephews were in Cambodia--I never heard from them again. They disappeared; probably they were killed, murdered by the Khmer Rouge. Upon my arrival in Beijing, I asked the Chinese to help me find my relatives. After several months, the Chinese informed me that they had been unsuccessful, that they had not been able to find the missing people. My wife, Princess Monique, likewise has not heard anything from her sister, her brother-in-law, and a dozen relatives.

[Question] Monseigneur, from 1975 to the beginning of 1979 you lived in Phnom Penh. You did not know about these massacres?

[Answer] Certainly not. I did not know about them until I came to China and then to the United States. I lived in total isolation--albeit in some comfort--in my old royal palace. I was a prisoner. All of my foreign friends who wanted to visit me--including President Tito--were told by Pol Pot that I was too busy. Occasionally, they took me along on tours through the country. I was stunned at seeing the empty cities. But even more moving was the spectacle of the ragged people forced to do hard labor to the last gasp. Men, women, children. That made me very unhappy. I was unhappy, I was very unhappy.

[Question] How did you yourself get out of Phnom Penh at the beginning of this year?

[Answer] That was very simple. (President) Khieu Samphan visited me and together we went to see Pol Pot. During a short meeting, Pol Pot told me: Monseigneur, you are needed. You must represent Cambodia at the United Nations. You must go there to defend Cambodia against the Vietnamese attack. On the last plane of the regular Chinese airline that up to that point had

scheduled one flight a week from Phnom Penh to Beijing, I and my family got out of Phnom Penh. So basically it was the Vietnamese invasion that liberated me. Yes, it's too funny for words, it was the Vietnamese who liberated me.

[Question] Monseigneur, thank you for this interview.

8760

CSO: 3103

SOVIET SCHOLAR DISCUSSES CHINESE FAILURE

Moscow PROBLEMY DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA [PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST] in Russian No 2, 1979 pp 41-51

[Article by Ye. V. Vasil'kov: "Kampuchea: Failure of Maoist Experiment"]

[Text] Time is an excellent medicine. But no number of months and years can erase the tragedy in Kampuchea from human memory. This country has become one of the first victims of great-Han expansionism and an experimental field for testing the export "model" of the political organization of society according to the Maoist example, for testing the notorious "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" in action on foreign territory.

The results of 3 years and 8 months of tests of this monstrous "model" have made the entire world shudder--around 3 million of the 8 million Kampucheans--that is, slightly less than half of the population--died at the hands of the Maoist executioners, and the country was pushed decades backward in its development and brought to the brink of total devastation and chaos.

How could this have happened in Kampuchea--the oldest state on the Indochinese peninsula, a nation with a high culture and a civilization that was highly developed even in the distant past? To find a clear enough answer to this question and to disclose the causes of the Kampuchean tragedy, which ultimately led to a strong revolutionary outburst, to the victory of Kampuchean national patriotic forces and to the declaration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on 11 January 1979, we must go back a few years into the past.

A Bit of History

Until 1953, Kampuchea (then called Cambodia) was part of the French "Indochinese Union" along with Vietnam and Laos. Kampuchean patriots fought side by side with their Vietnamese and Lao brothers in a selfless struggle against the colonizers for the national liberation of their people.

Until 1951, this struggle was led by the Indochinese Communist Party. By 1951 the situation in Indochina had changed. The national liberation revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were in different stages of development,

and this naturally faced communists in the three countries with objectives differing in terms of their nature, scales and means of attainment. In February 1951, a decision was made at the second congress of the Indochinese Communist Party to divide this party into three separate ones. This is how the Vietnam Workers' Party (now the Vietnam Communist Party), the People's Party of Laos (now the Lao People's Revolutionary Party) and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (now the Communist Party of Kampuchea) came into being.

Established on the basis of the Khmer section of the Indochinese Communist Party and imbued with the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea consistently served as the vanguard of Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting for the national independence of their country, maintained close fraternal relations with the Vietnam Workers' Party and the People's Party of Laos and fought a coordinated struggle with them against the colonizers.

The Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Indochina, which recorded the joint victory of the people of Indochina in the war of resistance against the French colonizers, guaranteed the independence of Kampuchea. The nation embarked on the path of peaceful and independent development. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries announced their recognition of, and respect for, Kampuchea's declared policy of neutrality, its independence and its territorial integrity.

Armed aggression by the United States in Indochina began in the 1960's. The American militarists regarded neutral Kampuchea as a gap in the chain of bases it had set up on the Indochinese peninsula. On 18 March 1970, Kampuchean right-wing officials carried out a coup d'etat in Phnom Penh with the assistance of American CIA agents. The United States' open intervention in national affairs aroused legitimate indignation in the Kampuchean people. The National United Front of Kampuchea, created in May 1970 by patriotic forces, led the Kampuchean people's armed struggle against the American interventionists and their proteges.

The combat solidarity of national patriotic forces in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which never faltered in the slightest in spite of the efforts of the aggressors and their accomplices, was of tremendous significance in the successful outcome of this struggle. The victory of the Vietnamese people, which was recorded in the Paris agreement of 1973, definitely reinforced the positions of national patriotic forces in Indochina. In April 1975, the selfless struggle of the Kampuchean people culminated in a glorious victory. The pro-American puppet regime was overthrown and the National United Front of Kampuchea took over.

The Kampuchean people were presented with the possibility of peacefully building a new life. But events in the nation suddenly began to take a turn contrary to the expectations of the people. A week after Phnom Penh had been liberated, a Chinese plane landed in the capital's airport of Pochentong. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary were on board. That day marked the

beginning of the Maoist accomplishment in Kampuchea--a "Night of St. Bartholomew" that lasted almost 4 years.

Curve of Treachery

Who is Pol Pot? His biography, just as that of any hired killer, is shrouded in mystery. In the only interview he granted foreign journalists in 1977, he called himself a "proletarian" and stated that he had been filled with "revolutionary spirit" since childhood. But here is what former Prince N. Sihanouk, who spent 3 years in Pol Pot's Kampuchea as a prisoner, had to say about him: "Actually the regime was ruled by only four people: the duo of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and their wives--the sisters Khieu Polnary and Khieu Thirith. All of them called themselves proletarians from poor peasant families, but they were actually bourgeois. Pol Pot and I were in the same class in a school named after my grandfather. Ieng Sary's family also belonged to the grand bourgeoisie."¹ In the interview mentioned above, Pol Pot himself supplemented this information with a story about how he spent 6 years of his youth in a Buddhist monastery, and he even observed monastic vows for 2 of these years.

After Pol Pot had completed his secondary education, he went to Paris on a government grant to continue his studies. There he joined a Trotskyist group and learned the rudiments of the "ultra-revolutionary" science. This resulted in his expulsion from an academic institution for doing so poorly in his studies. Some foreign journalists believe that this is the main reason for Pol Pot's pathological hatred for educated people, who were the first to be exterminated when he came to power in Kampuchea.

Naturally, it would be a sign of vulgar sociology to blame these circumstances of Pol Pot's birth and ideological development for his inclination for butchery that later took such horrifying forms. All of these circumstances of birth and ideological development lose their significance if a revolutionary takes the stand of the working class and of Marxist-Leninist doctrine in spite of them. Pol Pot, however, was never even acquainted with Marxism-Leninism or the principles of scientific socialism. From his earliest years, he was stuffed with a mixture of leftist-extremist slogans and mystical religious beliefs, which were later flavored with Maoist tenets by his Beijing masters.

After the restoration of the peace in Indochina in 1954, Pol Pot returned to Phnom Penh and became actively involved in the work of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, which was still functioning underground. Pol Pot was more used to urban surroundings than the veterans of the party, who had spent many years in partisan detachments in the jungles, and he was skillful at manipulating ultra-revolutionary slogans. He quickly gathered strength and soon had the leadership of the Phnom Penh party organization in his grasp.

He was then able to involve the party in debates over vitally important tactical questions. Which should be the main form of party struggle after the departure of the colonizers--armed or political? Should the party

support the anti-imperialist policy of the existing government of Prince N. Sihanouk or fight against it? Should the party stay with the United Front of Patriotic Indochinese forces or fight alone under the banner of "independence and self-sufficiency"? Pol Pot had unequivocal answers for all of these questions: Only armed struggle, no support for the government, and only an "independent course" for the party.

The party and its internationalist, Marxist-Leninist wing were then headed by Tusamut, veteran of the communist movement in Indochina. In the beginning of 1959, when the debates started by Pol Pot reached their height, he was murdered under curious circumstances. At that time, the reason for his murder was unknown to party members. Now the Kampuchean communists are convinced that this savage murder lies on the conscience of Pol Pot and his assistants.²

After doing away with Tusamut, Pol Pot soon took his place and began to reorganize party activities in a leftist extremist fashion. In September 1960, the party began to be called the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Pol Pot had someone to rely on for assistance in his work. By the end of the 1920's, the Chinese Communist Party had already established its own cells in Kampuchea, made up of huaqiao—citizens of Chinese origin. It was through these cells that the Maoist leadership of the CCP, which had severed its ties with the international communist movement, later began to exert pressure on officials like Pol Pot and his followers in the Communist Party of Kampuchea. In this process, the Maoists took advantage of the fact that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary were bound to China by ethnic as well as ideological ties, since they also had Chinese blood flowing in their veins.

In the mid-1960's, Pol Pot went to China, which was being lashed by the waves of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." Pol Pot saw the Cultural Revolution as the embodiment of "revolutionary spirit" and found precisely what he had been looking for all of his life. He called the physical reprisals against tens of thousands of people and spiritual mockery of hundreds of thousands "purging the organism of symptoms of illness," and the delirious ideas of Mao Zedong "true contemporary Marxism." He returned to his native land a consummate Maoist and a zealous champion of the propagation of Maoist ideas in Kampuchea. It was precisely then that Beijing apparently decided to put its money on Pol Pot as the most reliable bearer of the Chinese leadership's policies to Kampuchea.

For a short time, Pol Pot tried to conceal his Maoist views and his hatred for the Vietnamese communists and the socialist countries from the majority of party members. Indochina was then the site of a raging war which had been unleashed by the imperialist aggressors and into which Kampuchea was soon drawn. Under these conditions, Pol Pot and his followers needed the help of Vietnam, which had taken on most of the burden of the aggressive strike, and the material and political support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the same time, Beijing emissaries continued to prepare Pol Pot for the role of a Maoist protege in Kampuchea. This work became particularly intensive in 1970-1975. The Maoists took advantage of the fact that the overseas governing agencies of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Unity were located in Beijing. Pol Pot patiently awaited his hour. And this hour arrived in April 1975, when national liberation forces in Kampuchea won a victory and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group usurped control over the nation and the people.

Medieval Barbarism

The first "radical" action committed by the Pol Pot clique on the liberated territory of Kampuchea showed that hard times lay ahead for the people. On the pretext of "purging society," 3.5 million urbanites were taken out of Phnom Penh and other cities at gunpoint and resettled in rural areas within 72 hours. The people were not even allowed to take their own property with them.

The entire population of Kampuchea was divided into two categories by Pol Pot's assistants: Those who lived in the liberated zone were called loyal, while the inhabitants of regions under the control of the pro-imperialist rightist regime--that is, virtually all of the nation's urban population--were subject, as "hostile elements," to liquidation or "filtration" in prisons and concentration camps. Under the slogan of "uncovering hostile elements," all of those who had any contact, direct or indirect, first with the army or the previous administration and then with Sihanouk's followers were executed. A decree was issued, stating that all members of the exploitative class would be executed or sent into penal servitude. These included the Buddhist bonzes and Muslim mullahs, as well as representatives of the scientific, technical and artistic intelligentsia. Workers and peasants who had expressed the slightest dissatisfaction with the regime and its policies also often fell into this category.

The imprint of medieval barbarism also marked the socioeconomic policy of the Pol Pot regime. The urbanites who had been forcibly evicted from their familiar surroundings and rural inhabitants were herded into "labor armies" and "agricultural communes" patterned on the Maoist model. The atmosphere there of exploitation, oppression and the mockery of human dignity quite quickly proved to them that they had essentially ended up in concentration camps. Personal property was liquidated along with private property--everything, right down to household utensils, was collectivized. People were subjected to corporal punishment for the slightest offense. They were frequently killed on the spot, and in barbarous and highly perfected ways. For some reason, Pol Pot's executioners preferred to kill with hoes and hammers: photographs depicting these evil murders made their way around the globe.

Academic institutions were closed and the buildings were turned into prisons and barracks. There were no movies or television. The population was completely isolated from the outer world and heard only radio reports of "how splendid conditions are now in great China."

What role did the National United Front and Royal Government of National Unity, whose formal chief representatives were N. Sihanouk and Penn Nouth, play in the country? After April 1975 the Front and the Government of National Unity were not even mentioned. Although they continued to exist formally, the population knew only of some kind of secret "Angka"—the organization on behalf of which, as it later turned out, Pol Pot and his assistants were acting. Sihanouk and his supporters actually had no authority whatsoever, but their presence among the powers that be still interfered with the evil deeds of the Pol Pot clique. After all, virtually all of Sihanouk's supporters could be relegated to the second category or, if worst came to worst, to the intelligentsia, which was the chief object of Pol Pot's main strike. But it would not have been so simple to openly get rid of Sihanouk. He had lived in Beijing for a long time and had fairly influential defenders among the Maoist leaders. Therefore, Pol Pot worked out a plan for getting rid of Sihanouk and his supporters in a "democratic" way.

In January 1976, a new constitution went into effect in Kampuchea. Many of its articles were written in deliberately vague phrases and expressions, so as to conceal the essence of the sociopolitical changes taking place in the nation. For example, the constitution compiled by Pol Pot's forces contained an appeal to fight for the construction of a "national community of accord" in Kampuchea. It is not understandable just what kind of sociopolitical order this referred to; apparently, this euphemism was used to camouflage the desire of Pol Pot and his associates to make the entire nation blindly obey their commands. Another section of the constitution stated that in Kampuchea "the plants are owned by all of the workers and the fields are owned by all of the peasants," although the authors of the constitution must have known that all workers in Kampuchea had either been executed or evicted from the cities, while all peasants had been herded into "communes," where they did not even have kitchenware of their own.

But the main purpose of the constitution was to clear a path for the establishment of the dictatorial regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. It was declared that a "general election" would be held for the new organ of state power--the People's Representative Assembly (Pol Pot copied not only the Maoists' methods of action, but also their form of government organization).

In the beginning of April 1976, the first (and, apparently, the last, since there has been no word of any other) session of the People's Representative Assembly was held in Phnom Penh. At the session, it was announced that Prince N. Sihanouk and Penn Nouth were resigning from their respective positions as head of the state and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Unity. From that day on, the two of them were actually under house arrest in Phnom Penh, and after a while they were not even shown off to high-level Chinese visitors. The assembly appointed Pol Pot prime minister of "Democratic Kampuchea," Ieng Sary his assistant for foreign affairs, Son Sen his assistant for military affairs and Vorn Vet his assistant for national economic affairs. This quartet constituted the nucleus of the notorious "Angka," on behalf of which the "new order" was imposed on Kampuchea by the gun and by the sword for 3 years and 8 months.

'Socialism' According to the Beijing Recipe

It would be difficult to find another example in the history of mankind when such pains were taken, and on such a broad scale, to forcibly establish a sociopolitical regime so contrary to the developmental requirements of productive forces and so openly contemptuous of the elementary principles of justice and common sense. The regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary was even more horrifying than a return to some point thousands of years in the past, to a primitive community structure, since it had elements of the most frenzied fascism. On the whole, "this entire monster," said R. Valdez Vivo, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, "to the joy of anticommunists, was given the name of 'radical, pure socialism.'"

It is possible that Pol Pot actually believed that he had "discovered" something, that he would actually teach something to "all of these revisionists" and that he would show them how to "quickly and effectively" build a "classless society." If this was the case, he must not have "noticed" that he was only repeating all of Maoism's old tricks. Moreover, the Maoist experiment took on a more monstrous form in Kampuchea than in China, because the Chinese "advisers" of Pol Pot and his associates were on foreign territory and therefore had absolutely no need to feel any shame about means and methods.

One of Maoism's chief postulates is "the city must be surrounded by rural areas." In Kampuchea, it was implemented with particular zeal.

"Power is born of the rifle," Maoism asserts. And the total militarization of the country and the establishment of a military barracks regime became the focal point of all of the internal political activity of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

"Each generation of Chinese must go through their own Cultural Revolution," people in Beijing were constantly saying just recently. The Kampuchean variant of the "Cultural Revolution" surpassed all imaginable scales of evil. The execution of dissidents; the labeling of representatives of the most culturally advanced segment of the population--members of the intelligentsia, student youth and employees--"enemies," with all of the ensuing consequences; the liquidation of the educational system; the eradication of the "legacy of the past," accompanied by the destruction of remnants of ancient culture and the burning of scientific, academic and literary works on bonfires--all of these methods, which had been tested by the Maoists in China, flourished in Kampuchea.

Just as in China, the main brunt of the "Cultural Revolution" conducted by Pol Pot's forces was aimed against the communist party in this nation; the party was destroyed and the democratic leadership of the state by the party was replaced by the terrorist dictatorship of the notorious "Angka," which administered justice and handed out punishments to millions of Kampuchean.

Kampuchea also had its own "Great Leap Forward," which took the form of a campaign launched under the slogan "If we have rice, we will have everything!" As a result of this campaign, the nation's economy was plunged into chaos and pushed decades backward in its development.

Many journalists asked the Kampuchean patriots how they could justify the Pol Pot regime's savagely brutal treatment of their own people and how the following political motto could have made its appearance: "Kampuchea needs no more than 1 million people to build a new society." We thought about this for a long time, the Kampucheans answered, and we finally realize that there could only be one explanation: The purpose of the "merciless extermination of our people was, in the final analysis, the preparation of new 'living space' by Beijing for its huaqiao, and the transformation of Kampuchea into a basis of support for belligerent expansionism in Southeast Asia—a rich part of the world with a population of almost 400 million."⁴

Beijing's Card

The kind of convenient pawn or lucky card the Pol Pot regime represented in Beijing's expansionist "game" in Southeast Asia can be judged from the foreign policy line of "Democratic Kampuchea." From its very first days, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime resolved to sever the traditional ties of solidarity which connected all of the Indochinese and had taken shape during the course of their lengthy joint struggle against common enemies.

On 4 May 1975, 4 days after the victory of the Vietnamese patriots who had hoisted the banner of liberation in Saigon, armed forces from Pol Pot's Kampuchea attacked the Vietnamese island of Fukuok. On 8 May they invaded Vietnamese territory in different regions between the cities of Hathi and Teinin, and on 10 May they occupied the island of Thotieu. Thousands of civilians in the southern provinces of the SRV became the victims of the Kampuchean militarists' raids. From that time on, Pol Pot's troops began to invade Vietnamese territory systematically and along the entire Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, stretching for more than 1,100 kilometers. In April 1977, regiments and divisions of the armed forces of "Democratic Kampuchea" began to take part in sorties into Vietnamese territory, and a large-scale border war began.⁵

In addition to combat operations on the border, a savage campaign of national hatred for Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and everything else Vietnamese was launched in Kampuchea by the Pol Pot clique. In 1977 and 1978, Phnom Penh radio broadcasts and the headlines of the capital's only news bulletin, documents and leaflets distributed in army units, "communes" and "labor armies" were filled with anti-Vietnamese slogans: "Vietnam is Kampuchea's number one enemy!" "Kampuchean, kill 30 Vietnamese and we will win!" "We are ready to fight against Vietnam for 700 years!" "We are backed up by a billion Chinese." Pol Pot began to make claims on sizable portions of Vietnamese territory, announcing over Phnom Penh radio: "I hope to liberate Saigon within my lifetime."

The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam constantly offered the Kampuchean side opportunities to settle existing or new issues by means of negotiations and to consent to the restoration of normal relations. All of these constructive proposals, however, were rudely rejected by the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, instigated directly by the Chinese leadership. Chinese military assistance in the form of aircraft, tanks, heavy artillery and rifles came by sea and by air to Kampuchea in a steady stream. The mounting hostilities against Vietnam were directed by the more than 20,000 Chinese "advisers" and servicemen who had inundated Kampuchea. The Chinese had put together an army consisting of more than 20 divisions--a colossal army for a country as small as Kampuchea. By the end of 1978, 16-18 divisions were prominently deployed on the eastern and southern sections of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border.

Today we can already say with no hesitation that the Kampuchean tragedy was one of the pitiful results of Beijing's general expansionist strategy, which took on a definite anti-Vietnamese character at a particular stage. With the "hands" of Pol Pot's Kampuchea, using it as a blind weapon, the Chinese hegemonists hoped to exert constant pressure on the SRV, blackmail it, put an end to the peaceful and constructive labor of the Vietnamese people who were building socialism and thereby force the SRV leadership to renounce its independent foreign policy and follow in the wake of Beijing policy.

Public Indignation

Recently uncovered facts and the testimony of witnesses provide a fairly thorough description of the monstrous sociopolitical "model" imposed on Kampuchea by the Maoists.

Is it really necessary to prove that the popular masses would never have agreed to put up with this kind of "model" state for any length of time? Revolutionary outburst was inevitable, and it came. The wave of popular revolution swept away the band of usurpers in only 12 days.

The Pol Pot regime collapsed, like a house of cards, during the very first massive strike of the popular revolution. There were virtually no large-scale battles, and most of the cities were liberated without fighting. Revolutionary armed forces entered Phnom Penh without firing a single shot. Even before the fall of Phnom Penh, around 80 percent of the personnel of Pol Pot's army had taken the side of the people or deserted. The Pol Pot regime had discredited itself so thoroughly by losing all support in the nation, had taken on such an evil, inhumane and antinational character and had become so odious within the nation and in the international arena that no one could have saved it.

The struggle against the anti-popular Pol Pot clique began in the very first days after it had come to power.

The inhabitants of Siemreap Province rebelled in September 1975. In February 1977, a mutinous rebellion was staged by 600 soldiers of the 170th division, responsible for guarding Phnom Penh. The rebellion was suppressed. Division Commander Cha Krai was shot and three other leaders were burned alive in the capital's sports arena.⁶ Massive uprisings also took place in November 1977 and May 1978 in the northwestern and eastern regions of Kampuchea. In the last uprising, a leading role was played by Division Commander Heng Sampin, member of the party committee of the eastern zone, who is now chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Although both of these uprisings were drowned in blood, the rebel cause lived on. After the uprisings, the first liberated regions appeared in rural regions of Kampuchea and grew larger day by day. All of those who had reason to hide from Pol Pot's executioners and all of those who were filled with hatred for the murderers and a desire to fight, gun in hand, for the liberation of the country made their way to these liberated zones. In the middle of 1978, many veterans of the national liberation struggle began to return to their native land for the purpose of establishing contact with revolutionary forces and joining in a resolute struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the tyranny of Beijing's proteges. Powerful forces capable of challenging the anti-popular regime united and gathered strength on the blood-drenched Kampuchean soil. By the fall of 1978, revolutionary patriotic forces had total control over regions in 16 of the 19 provinces.

On 2 December 1978, a congress of people's representatives was convened in one of the liberated regions and announced the establishment of a united front for the national salvation of Kampuchea. The front was headed by true patriots, representatives of the healthy segments of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The congress adopted the declaration of the front, which called upon the entire population to rise up in a resolute struggle to overthrow the reactionary, dictatorial regime, to establish a genuine people's democratic order in Kampuchea and to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonaligned Kampuchea with a socialist course of development.

The appeal of the united front met with widespread response in all segments of the Kampuchean population, which saw it as a way to achieve long-awaited relief from a nightmare of tyranny and medieval barbarism. The front was supported by all people primarily because its program stressed nationwide objectives which appealed to millions of Kampucheans who had been smothered by Pol Pot's tyranny; this program gave the people the hope of returning to a normal life, to their families and to their native villages and cities, announced an end to forced labor, the barracks way of life and arranged marriages and declared guaranteed democratic freedoms, freedom of religion, the equality of all citizens and respect for their dignity and individuality.

The front called for the immediate cessation of armed conflicts and provocations on Kampuchea's borders with Vietnam, Thailand and Laos. In contrast to the foreign policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which was of an

aggressive and antinational character, the front declared a policy of peace in the international arena and cooperation with all countries and expressed willingness to establish friendly, good-neighbor relations with states in Southeast Asia.

Following the Constructive Path

The victory of the January revolution in Kampuchea put an end to the gloomy days of medieval tyranny. Reports of positive changes in the country are coming out of the People's Republic of Kampuchea today. In accordance with the program of the united front and the decrees of the People's Revolutionary Council, genuine democracy is being established in the nation, steps are being taken to democratize all facets of sociopolitical life, production is being put in order, and public health, public education and public cultural services are being restored. The revolutionary authorities have firm control over the situation in the country. The population is enthusiastically participating in all of the work involved in eradicating the heavy burden of the past and firmly establishing the foundations for a new life.

Local organs of authority--people's self-government committees elected by the population--have been created in all provinces. People's militia detachments and subunits of the regular army of the republic have been formed. Mass trade-union, peasant, women's, youth and other public organizations have been revived and are now functioning. The Communist Party of Kampuchea is being reborn on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The national conference of the united front, which was held in Phnom Penh in April 1979, was an event of great political significance. Conference participants analyzed the state of affairs in the country, outlined their basic objectives in the work of building a new Kampuchea and unanimously approved the statements and conclusions contained in the report of Peng Souvane, deputy chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. Conference documents stated that the people's revolution had entered a new phase after the clique of traitors had been overthrown--a phase of peace, independence, democracy and constant advancement toward genuine socialism.

The Kampuchean people will face tremendous difficulties along this path because the Pol Pot regime drove the nation's economy to the brink of total chaos and anarchy. By the day of liberation, almost the entire Kampuchean population was actually starving and had no real livelihood. Agricultural production had suffered tremendous damages. Many industrial enterprises had been destroyed or closed. The once-abundant rubber plantations will require serious restorative work. Additional difficulties are now arising from the population's move back to the cities, which were destroyed by Pol Pot's "experimenters."

One of the exceptionally complex problems the revolutionary authorities will have to deal with is the almost total lack of administrative, engineering and technical personnel and specialists in agriculture, public health

and education. As we have already noted, it was precisely these people who were executed first by Pol Pot's cutthroats. By the day of Kampuchea's liberation, there were only two physicians alive in the entire country.

But all of these difficulties, naturally, are of a temporary nature. The new Kampuchea has many loyal friends. It is being resolutely supported by the nations of the socialist community, the liberated countries and the entire progressive world public.

Our nation was one of the first to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A congratulatory telegram sent by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin to Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, stresses that "the Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and give the Kampuchean people support in the construction of a peaceful, independent, democratic and non-aligned Kampuchea with a socialist course of development."⁷ In his reply wire, Heng Samrin expressed profound gratitude to the people and government of the USSR for their inspiring support of the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution and expressed the Kampuchean patriots' feelings of combat solidarity and the most sincere friendship for the Soviet people.

The victory of the people's revolution in Kampuchea and the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are of great international significance. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, it was the forces of socialism and democracy that won a victory in Kampuchea, and this is a tremendous gain for the world revolutionary movement.⁸ Kampuchea has returned to the camp of the progressive forces of our day. The Kampuchean people now have a real opportunity to build a new life on the basis of truly socialist principles, the principles of scientific socialism.

The prolonged armed confrontation between two fraternal countries in Indochina--Vietnam and Kampuchea--has come to an end. After the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Between the PRK and SRV had been signed, agreements on various types of cooperation between the PRK and LPDR strengthened the alliance of the three Indochinese countries even more. The solidarity of the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which is developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and respect for one another's independence and sovereignty, and is an important factor guaranteeing the total and complete triumph of the revolutionary cause in each of these countries.

The collapse of the anti-popular clique which had been creating a crisis situation in Southeast Asia from almost 4 years, radically changed the state of affairs in this region. Real prerequisites were created for the establishment and development of stable relations, based on friendship, mutual trust and good neighborliness, between all countries of the Indochinese peninsula, including Thailand, for the strengthening of processes of detente in Southeast Asia and for the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

There is no question that the event that took place in Kampuchea was unique. This was the first anti-Maoist revolution in the history of the world revolutionary, national liberation movement, the first victorious revolutionary uprising by the popular masses against the essentially anti-popular and antiscientific theoretical schemes and political practices of Maoism and against the reactionary policy of the current Chinese leadership, which was reflected in Kampuchea by the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

The strongest possible blow was dealt to Maoism in Kampuchea, demonstrating the groundless, fallacious and adventuristic nature of the so-called "Chinese path" toward "socialism" of the military barracks type, which Beijing propaganda is stubbornly trying to impose on people. The events in Kampuchea proved once again that there is no future in attempts at sociopolitical organization according to the Maoist model. The significance of the victory of the people's anti-Maoist revolution in Kampuchea therefore goes far beyond the boundaries of this country alone and calls for further in-depth study and interpretation.

The events in Kampuchea quite graphically demonstrated that those who associate themselves with the notorious Maoist tenets and the reactionary international activities of Beijing are acting against the vital interests of their people and their nation and will inevitably suffer defeat. The inglorious finale of the Maoist "experiment" in Kampuchea will undoubtedly have a sobering effect on political forces everywhere that still cherish illusions concerning the true role of the Beijing degenerates in the world arena. There is no question that a reassessment of views will also be necessary for those who mechanically persist in regarding the home-bred Maoists, who are now operating in many countries, as revolutionaries. These are most often Chinese agents, from among whom Beijing is training new Pol Pots and Ieng Sarys to carry out its hegemonistic intrigues. This is probably one of the most valuable lessons to be learned from the victory of the people's anti-Maoist revolution in Kampuchea.

FOOTNOTES

1. MATIN, 30 January 1979.
2. NOVOSTI V'YETNAMA, No 4, Hanoi, 1978, p 13.
3. GRANMA, 12 January 1979.
4. Quoted in PRAVDA, 12 March 1979.
5. "An Inquiry into the History of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean Conflict," Hanoi, 1979, p 16.
6. A. Levin, "Narod, kotoryy khoteli ubit'" [The People They Wanted To Kill], Moscow, 1979, p 27.

7. PRAVDA, 10 January 1979.

8. L. I. Brezhnev, "Vo imya schast'ya sovetskikh lyudey" [For the Sake of the Happiness of the Soviet People], Moscow, 1979, p 10.

8588

CSO: 1805

YOUTH UNION PAPER CALLS PRC THREAT TO LAOS

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao No 15, 1-15 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial in Lao Youth Union Newspaper: "Youth Are the Main Core for the National Defense Task"]

[Text] As we already know, our country's peace, independence and sovereignty is facing a serious threat from the Beijing power holders. Together with the recent invasion of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and carrying out a policy of genocide in Kampuchea the Beijing power holders sent many army battalions to the Lao-Chinese border to threaten and provoke us. They aid and supply arms to exiled Lao reactionaries, wage psychological warfare and propaganda campaigns to create divisions in the solidarity among the ethnic groups and the special solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the three countries--Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and other socialist countries. The dark schemes of the Beijing power holders is to aim at opposing the people of Laos with the hope of overthrowing our new regime that follows the true Marxist-Leninist doctrines; to obstruct our path to socialism and force us to follow their dark and insane ways which surrenders and follows behind America.

The 100 People's Revolutionary Party's clear-sighted and steadfast leadership follows the true Marxist-Leninist doctrine, encouraging and increasing a heritage of national heroism. In the past, the youth, multi-ethnic people, the armed forces, the popular base, the machine shops, factories, schools, hospitals and others are determined to be the main pillar and the masters in crushing every dark scheme of the international reactionaries and foreign imperialists to a painful defeat on every front so as to reveal their shameful aggression to the people of the world.

Even though they have been defeated and their face of aggression unmasked, our enemies still madly carry on their schemes to determinedly destroy our revolution. In this situation our youth in the armed forces, machine shops, factories, schools and hospitals which are the population bases must increase their awareness and be highly prepared to bravely fight our enemies. As for the youth in the armed forces, be prepared to take orders and be the main core in one's particular unit; be determined to study strategy and combat

tactics to modernize the units. Those youth in the population bases must organize themselves to establish voluntary units to protect homes and localities, mobilize for building the economy and other undertakings. The youth in the machine shops, factories, schools, hospitals, in offices and government agencies must organize themselves to protect their own offices from the enemy-inspired sabotage or unrest to insure smooth operation of their specialized tasks. Wherever the enemy creates unrest, we must be able to take timely action to wipe them out. Only in this way can our youth be the backbone of the nation, the right arm of the Party and the truly beloved children of the people.

9438

CSO: 4206

CHEMICAL WEAPONS, ANTIDOTES DESCRIBED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao No 15, 1-15 Aug 79 p 5

[Article translated by William: "Types of Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] The most widely used chemical compound during the war was the Octodiclo benzilidin malonitril, abbreviated as CS. The volume used is 0.05 mg - 1 m³ (air). If CS gas is used in the proportion of 1.5 mg of CS to 1 m³ of air, its effect will cause uneasiness and restlessness. With 40 mg/1 m³ of air for one minute the result is death. CS gas is mostly manufactured in powder form and its effect depends on the quantity used. If the diameter of the pill is 50 microns (1 micron - 1/1000 mm) the result will be eye irritation; if inhaled at less than 50 microns the result will be difficult breathing and death [as published]; causing the skin to swell and scar.

Some Kinds of Weapons that Use CS

Hand grenade (round): Outer shell made of soft rubber with a 7.5 cm diameter, weighing 240 grams, containing 100 gm of CS chemical, explodes as fine fragments like drizzling rain.

Spray can: Weighing 11 kg, sprays like drizzling rain or as smoke, diffuses in the air at the rate of 297 km/hour. This is used for spraying into underground shelters or bunkers.

Cannisters: 100 cm in length and 50 cm in width, weighing 36 kg. Dropped from an airplane and, on contact, explodes in smoke; it has much destructive power.

CS Bomb: Outer shell is made of soft rubber called "mother bomb" which contains 1056 "bomblets," the total weight is 100 kg. Upon explosion, the poison gas covers 5 hectares.

CS Bomb: Outer shell is made of metal, 2.4 meters in length and 0.5 m in width, containing 36.3 kg of CS in oil. This bomb has destructive force over a long period of time.

Other than these, CS is also used in mortar shells or in ordinary rifle cartridges.

We can tell whether the enemy is using chemical weapons by observing the following phenomenon:

An abrupt retreat by the enemy about 200-300 meters and with preparations to put on gas masks.

Immediately following the explosion there is a white or blue smoke spreading over the sky.

The explosion is not so loud. Immediately after that the smoke will rise up to tens of meters.

Low-flying enemy planes with white smoke trails from the wings and tail which slowly fades into the atmosphere.

Fragrance like flowers, but this is sometimes not obvious, depending on the quantity of the poison gas.

Prevention

Gas masks must be worn; wearing chemicalproof apparel to prevent gas from contacting the skin; put on gloves and wear boots.

In an emergency, use a damp cloth to cover the mouth, nose and get out of the area as fast as possible.

Symptoms of Having Been Poisoned by Gas

Normal quantity of gas will cause pain, eye irritation, tearing, sensitivity to sunlight and headache. If the gas is in great quantity, aside from the above, it causes difficult breathing, sneezing, running nose, coughing, vomiting and chest pains.

Remedy

Wear gas masks, evacuate victims from danger.

Use clean water to flush eyes, nose and gargle. Don't rub the eyes.

Clean the eyes with 2 percent solution of Nitri Carbonate; if there is eye pain and much tearing use an eyedropper with a 2 percent solution of novocaine-1 percent atropine into the eyes.

Sucking out the mouth, and administer a shot of atropin 1:atrat.

Sanitize by cleaning the area with lime to destroy the prolonged effect of the chemical.

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE MILITARY MEETING--To fulfill the plans for the second half of the current year as expected by the higher echelons, on the morning of 1 September the Vientiane Provincial Military Command held a meeting to sum up the work carried out in the first half of 1979 and to discuss the plans for the second half of the year. Present were representatives from various local units and offices under the provincial command. At the meeting, a comrade member of the provincial command committee gave a briefing on the work carried out in the first half of the current year and outlined the tasks and objectives for the second half of the year. The participants raised some problems and weak and strong points of the work for discussion and exchanged concrete lessons. Meanwhile, the participants studied and exchanged views on the objectives of the new tasks and introduced concrete procedures for the implementation of various tasks entrusted the various branches concerned. The meeting proceeded for 5 days, and has successfully ended. [Text] [BK121507 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 11 Sep 79 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS--On 2 October, the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] led by Maichantan Senguan, member of the party Central Committee and president of the mobilizing committee of the LPRYU, returned to Vientiane from Moscow. The delegation attended a conference of working youths from socialist countries held in Moscow from 22 to 29 September. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK]

THAI DISTRICT DELEGATION--On 28 September a 57-man delegation of Phibunmangsan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand, led by district chief Maj Prayot Sukchinda, visited Phon Thong District in Champassak Province. The delegation was welcomed at the Chong Mak border point by (Nouchan Phimmasi), chairman of the Phon Thong District administrative committee. During the visit the Thai delegation exchanged views with their Lao counterpart on various topics, including friendly relations between the two border districts. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Oct 79 BK]

THAI PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--On 26 September, a delegation of Chiang Rai Province of Thailand, led by Chiang Rai provincial Governor Chum Bunruang paid an official visit to Houai Sai District of Luang Namtha Province at the invitation of the Luang Namtha Provincial Administration. Welcoming the delegation at the ferry landing of Houai Sai District were Vilaithong Bounthavisai, representative of the Luang Namtha Provincial Administration, and members of the administrations of Houai Sai and Ton Pheung districts. During the visit the Lao and Thai sides exchanged views on various topics aimed at strengthening the brotherly relations between the two provinces and turning the Mekong River into a river of genuine peace and friendship. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Oct 79 BK]

VIENTIANE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--On 1 October an agricultural delegation of Vientiane Province and Vientiane City led by Khambeung Sinnavong, vice chairman of the local administration of Muang Saisettha, returned to Vientiane after paying a 12-day friendly visit to Hanoi at the invitation of the agricultural section of Hanoi. During its visit, apart from meeting and exchanging views with the delegation of the Hanoi agricultural section, the Lao delegation visited some agricultural settlements and cooperatives in the capital. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Oct 79 BK]

SOUPHANOUVONG TELEGRAM TO AFGHANISTAN--On the 24th of this month, Mr Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, sent the following telegram of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Hafizullah Amin, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: "On the occasion of Your Excellency's nomination to the presidency of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I am happy, in the name of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Lao people, and in my own name, to offer to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for health and for success in your high mission. I would like to repeat to Your Excellency our total support in the relentless struggle being carried on by the Afghan people to safeguard the revolutionary achievements and to consolidate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against the undermining activities and subversive maneuvers perpetrated by the enemies of the new regime, both inside and outside Afghanistan. With my very high regards." [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 25 Sep 79 p 1] 11267

PUBLISHING DELEGATION TO SRV--Vientiane (KPL)--A delegation from the Publishing Department--coming under the Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism--led by Mr One Sy Boutsavongsak, assistant director of said department, left Vientiane on the 27th of this month to make a 1-month study trip to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the invitation of that country's Publishing Department. It was saluted at its departure from the Wattay airport by Mr Souvanthone Boupahanouvong, public-information director of the Publishing Department, as well as by several interested cadres. A number of high officials from Vietnam's embassy to the Lao People's Democratic Republic were also present. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 2] 11267

RICE SALES TO CHAMPASSAK--Vientiane (KPL)--Since the beginning of this month, the trade department of [Meuang] Outhoumphon district, Champassak province, has sold 87 tons of glutinous rice to the population in the 6 communes affected by the recent natural catastrophes. This action demonstrates clearly the revolutionary administration's constant concern for the working population. In addition, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of this year, the state warehouse of Pakseng district, Luang Prabang province, has also sold to the population more than 34 tons of basic necessities--i.e., salt, sugar, oil, fabrics, habits and implements. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Sep 79 p 5] 11267

LAO DELEGATION VISITS PROVINCE--Hanoi, 29 Oct--A delegation of the Lao Province of Savannakhet led by Pousay Nhavong, member of the provincial committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has paid a nine-day visit to the Vietnamese neighbouring province of Binh Tri Thien. It discussed with the local authorities measures to develop cooperation in forestry. Pousay Nhavong also thanked the forest service in Binh Tri Thien for its help in cartographic work and in zoning. The Lao guests visited various forest centres and a timber mill. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

EXPORT EARNINGS INCREASE DURING 1978-1979

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 26 Oct 79 pp 1,7

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 25. As a result of massive effort made by the country during the last financial year to increase exports, the total exports during the year 1978-79 ending 30th June 1979 reached a record figure of U.S. \$ 1909.6 million as against the original target of \$1500 million revised upwards to \$1650 million in February 1979.

This is 30.4% higher than the export earnings of Pakistan during 1977-78.

This review of the export performance came up before the meeting of the Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet held here today under the chairmanship of Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister for Finance, Planning, Commerce and Coordination.

While traditional commodities like rice, cotton yarn, leather and cotton cloth have been responsible for major volume of export earnings, it is noteworthy that in the field of engineering and electrical goods our export earnings went up by 44.3% in transport equipment and 25% in electrical machinery. The export of sports goods registered an increase of 9.6% and of surgical goods 11.5%.

The Committee reviewed the situation which was faced

by various industries in the repayment of outstanding loans affected by exchange rate fluctuations. The problem had arisen as a result of debt burdens arising out of depreciation in the rates of exchange of certain hard currencies.

The Government has taken cognizance of the difficulties faced by the industries due to devaluation and fluctuations in the exchange rates at a global level. The Income Tax Act, as revised, provides for capitalisation of loan liability resulting from fluctuations in the exchange rate. Any increase in the loan liability during the income year on account of exchange fluctuations, is now to be added to the exchange cost of assets and accordingly depreciation shall be chargeable with reference to such costs. This concession has been made available retrospectively from the assessment year 1976-77.

The Committee was of the view that, after studying the problem in depth, fiscal measures so far taken by the Government were adequate to provide necessary relief, beyond that the Government should not interfere in the matter which essentially should be resolved between the borrowers and the lenders, that is, the financial institutions.

PROJECTS APPROVED

The Committee approved a new general trade agreement with Nepal. This trade agreement also provides for transit facilities for goods arriving in Pakistani ports for Nepal for onward shipment.

The Committee allowed a Pakistan enterpriser to import five trucks mounted bulk oil carrier from Japan against his own foreign exchange on a non-repatriable basis.

The Committee also allowed a Pakistani enterpriser resident in the United Kingdom for setting up an industry for the manufacture of rubber belting for industrial purposes at Lahore.

A Pakistani company was allowed to set up a new industrial undertaking in Lasbela District of Baluchistan for the manufacture of armoured aluminium and copper of 11 K.V. and above. The project is designed to manufacture 5,40,000 metres of aluminium cables and 250,000 metres of copper cables per annum.

These wires and cables are to be used for transmission of 11 K.V. or higher load of electricity and is a basic requirement for meeting the power distribution demand. The project is going to cost Rs. 45 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 25 million and shall be set up with the technical co-operation of a Japanese firm.

The Committee approved a PICIC financed project for the setting up of a soap manufacturing unit at Gujranwala with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tonnes of laundry soap and 200 tonnes of refined glycerine at a cost of Rs. 12.80 million, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 3 million. It allowed a similar project also financed by PICIC for location at Karachi.

The Committee gave green signal to the third highway project being financed by the World

Bank. Under this project, the existing highways between Khairabad and Noshehra, Peshawar and Charsada, Raiti to Kundlaro and Lahore to Sahiwal are to be redesigned and upgraded and widened. The World Bank is financing all the schemes.

The Committee also approved an agreement entered into by Messrs National Engineering Services (Pakistan) Ltd. A public sector agency to incorporate themselves in the United States of America in the name of NESPAK (INC) USA in collaboration with an American firm. The Company would render engineering consultancy services for various projects under Federally Funded Programmes in the United States.

The Committee reviewed the situation regarding supply and availability of tractors in the country. The Committee was informed that during the year 1979-80, as many as 16,500 tractors under various schemes would be imported into the country. Thus the availability of tractors would remain satisfactory throughout the year. The Committee, therefore, decided that the target of 16,500 tractors may not be exceeded.

WHEAT STRATEGY

The Committee was informed that wheat strategy for the next rabi crop has been finalised in a seminar of wheat scientists held recently. This seminar had identified wheat varieties which have to be discarded for the next season. The scientists had also decided about various wheat varieties which were suitable for different zones of the country.

The seminar had emphasised appropriate use of fertiliser on time. It also highlighted a big effort on weeding operations. The Committee directed the Minister of Food and Agriculture to launch a massive drive for the wheat cultivation during the coming season in collaboration with the provincial governments.

PLANT TO PRODUCE 58,000 TONS OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 21 Oct 79 pp 1,5

[Text]

GUJAR KHAN, Oct. 20: The Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Lt-Gen F. A. Chishti, has said that a 12,000-ton plant for producing liquified petroleum gas at the Attock Oil Refinery and another similar plant with a capacity of 58,000 tons at Mayaj would be in operation some time next year.

He was talking to newsmen at Qazian near Gujar Khan this morning after spudding in the first oil well being jointly drilled by the OGDCL and the Gulf Oil of America.

He said the use of LPG could be increased manifold thus reducing the consumption of petrol and diesel. He said the possible users of LPG could be cars, buses, tube-wells and even locomotive engines.

He said the Government had already asked two private companies to design gas tanks for use in cars and buses which would be easily affixed and detached from them. This would not only ensure safe use of LPG in cars and buses but would also spare the heavy gas cylinders.

He said the country would become self-sufficient in liquified petroleum gas within two years.

Answering a question, he said that two oil refining plants will be in operation in Rawalpindi by next year. The 5,000-barrel per day capacity

plant is expected to be in operation in March 1980 while the 20,000 barrel plant will go into production in November utilising the oil found at Aadhi.

He said the oil from Tut oilfield is being fully fed into the Attock Oil Refinery while capacity of the pipeline from Tut to Rawalpindi is being doubled. The existing pipeline is four inches in diameter which will be doubled to eight inches.

He told a questioner that instructions had been issued throughout the country to produce oil to the maximum capacity in order to meet the increasing oil consumption.

He said at present only 14 per cent of the demand is being met from local production while the countrywide requirement was 80,000 barrels and by 1981 this would go up to 90,000 barrels. Therefore, it was necessary that the quest for oil should be accelerated.

He said the Government had already embarked upon a large-scale plan for the search of oil and gas in the country.

Gen. Chishti stated that the report of a Norwegian oil company about the prospects of offshore oil in Mekran and Karachi coast would be available within three months.

He said the Norwegian Firm which was associated with North Sea Oil Find, was reviewing the data of the offshore oil prospects. Their

report was expected by December.

Lt-General Chishti said ever since he has taken over the Ministry of Petroleum a number of agreements have been concluded with the foreign firms and spudding-in of a number of exploratory wells has been performed.

Earlier, the Minister performed the spudding-in ceremony of the first oil well here.

The exploratory oil well, a joint venture of the Oil and Gas Development Corporation and the Gulf Oil of America will be drilled to a depth of 7,500 feet and the drilling operation is expected to be completed in about three months.

The Chairman of the OGDC speaking on the occasion said that the Gulf Oil has selected the site on the basis of seismic and geological data collected by the Corporation for which the company had paid \$4 million spent by the OGDC in compiling the data.

He said the expenditure on drilling operations will be shared by the OGDC and the

Gulf Oil in the ratio of 15 and 85 per cent. In case of discovery of commercial quantities the share of the two parties would be equal.

The Gulf Oil has been given concessions in eight areas in four provinces to explore oil in collaboration with the OGDC.

Lt-Gen. Chishti, slating the role of public sector, said that it had failed to deliver the goods.

He said according to inquiry committee's report, the burning of oil rig at Tut was due to complacency and negligence. The services of two officials had been terminated while disciplinary action had been taken against three others.

The Minister said that he was personally against rationing of petrol.

He said the rationing will create more problems. It would enhance chances of corruption instead of exercising economy measures.—PPI APP.

OIL SEARCH RESULTS IN 12 GAS, 3 OIL FIELDS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 79 p 8

[Text] Karachi, Oct 9--Oil search efforts in Pakistan has so far resulted in the discovery of 12 gas fields, one gas and condensate field and three oil fields, according to petroleum industry sources.

The discovery gives a success ratio of 1:6 compared to the world-wide accepted ratio of 1:9.

In all about 97 exploratory wells have so far been drilled in the country. This excludes 20 test wells drilled in December 1971 in Bangladesh. Of the total number, Pakistan Petroleum accounts for some 25 exploratory wells excluding wells drilled in Bangladesh before 1971.

Pakistan Petroleum's exploratory efforts has so far resulted in the discovery of six gas fields, namely, Sui, Zin, Uch, Khaipur, Kandhkot and Mazarani.

Pakistan Petroleum also had oil production at Balkassar and Karsal in the Potwar region. However, their leases were surrendered by the company when production from these fields declined to uneconomic levels.

The latest success is the discovery of good quality oil at Adhi in 1978. This is a joint venture of PPL and AMOCO.

Two other oil fields discovered in recent years are already on production. They are Meyal and Toot, the former discovered by Pakistan Oilfields Limited and the latter by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC).
--APP

CSO: 4220

GRADUAL REDUCTION IN MACHINERY IMPORTS STRESSED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Oct 79 p 5

[Text]

The Director-General of Defence Production, Air Vice-Marshal Sheikh M. Saeed, on Friday underlined the need for gradual reduction in the imports of machinery and sub-assemblies for telecommunications.

Inaugurating a symposium on contemporary developments in telecommunications held under the auspices of the Institution of Engineers, Pakistan, Lahore Centre, he said that higher contents of what was being imported should be manufactured in the country.

He said in the field of defence, advancements already made abroad were being inducted in the services here, but without an industrial base in the civil sector any savings in the foreign exchange could not be expected.

He said the National Institute of Electronics had been formed and the necessary staff was being recruited so that the telecommunications and electronic equipment, guidance and encouragement could be provided.

He said he was glad to know that a separate Electronics Division was being created in the Institution of Engineers, Pakistan, which was a step in the right direction as telecommunication was the vital link between the remotely-located elements, to make effective, integrated and responsive organisations possible.

He said one could not dilate on the innumerable facets of the telecommunication, but he was sure the subject was receiving due importance.

He said the digitalisation of communication had made interference free rapid and secure telecommunications a reality. The changes in the last few years warranted Pakistan engineers special attention.

Air Vice-Marshal Sheikh M. Saeed, Director-General, Defence Production Division, Ministry of Defence, said in Lahore on Friday evening that as a step towards self-reliance the proposed units of manufacturing heavy and light engineering components, including telecommunication required for defence and other purposes in the country, would start working in the near future.

In an interview with PPI, he said that in this connection the Government had also certain plans to assist private entrepreneurs in the field of engineering.

He said the Government was keen to establish engineering sector in the country and as a first step towards this end it would also encourage the manufacturing of chassis 101 bodies of certain sophisticated engineering and electronic items in the country. In the field of aeronautical engineering, he said, Pakistan was also on way to achievements.

Regarding National Institute of Engineering, he said that it would also start functioning in the near future and highly qualified staff for the same had already been engaged.—APPI/PPI.

'TIMES' DECRIES WASTE IN WHEAT HARVEST

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 16 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Wheat Wastage"]

[Text] As a despairing counterpoint to the good news about irrigation through small dams comes the disclosure, made by Chairman Pakistan Agriculture Council, that 40 percent of wheat produced in the country is wasted annually either in the field, in storage or during transportation. From harvesting to threshing, 30 percent is lost through faulty and outmoded farming methods; another 10 percent is wasted when being moved from the field or while lying unprotected in ill-constructed and primitive godowns. Wastage in the field is well-known. Many aspects of our farming have made little progress towards improvement over the centuries. Once the crop has been harvested, the farmer waits for a fair wind before he can embark upon threshing and winnowing. The slightest vagary in the pattern of rainfall can lay waste tons of grain in mud-plastered piles. If this depletion is unavoidable owing to lack of storage space in the countryside, the loss suffered in government-organised godowns can have no excuse. Yet earlier this month, the Punjab Food Adviser disclosed the depredations wrought by insects in the Sargodha godowns resulting in the total loss of 20 truckloads of good wheat.

Not all the problems dogging our agriculture can be shrugged off on the excuse that our farming is primitive. The organisation of storage can be partly organised by the Government and innovations introduced in the fields to save the grain so inadequately stored under mud thatches. This year when the Punjab farmer decisively opted for speedy disposal by means of mechanised harvesting the logistics of fuel got snarled up so badly that the actual harvesting was delayed. The administration failed to check the artificially created shortage of diesel. Out of the 40 percent wastage at least the cost of 20 percent went into the pocket of the profiteers who blackmarketed or mixed diesel with subsidised kerosene. According to a computation, 20 percent of the wastage was immediately remediable at least for this year provided we had taken prompt measures. It is ironical that while Dr Borlaug the world-renowned food scientist predicts self-sufficiency for Pakistan, we are unable to save completely whatever little we do grow at present.

USSR OFFERS HELP ON TRACTOR PLANT

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]

KARACHI, Oct. 9: The Soviet Union is ready to help Pakistan in setting up a comprehensive plant for the progressive assembly and manufacture of tractors to meet full requirements of the country.

This was disclosed in Karachi yesterday by Mr. Edward Matusevich, Director of Tractor export Corporation and member of the two-man Soviet delegation currently visiting Pakistan in connection with the export of Soviet tractors.

He said the delegation had preliminary exchange of views with the federal Minister for Production and Industries and officials of the Agriculture Ministry and other concerned officials on the question of collaboration between the two countries in the field of tractor assembly and manufacture.

Replying to a question, he said the delegation gathered from these discussions that Pakistan was keen to establish a tractor assembly-cum-

manufacture plant and it was in touch with various manufacturers.

Mr. Matusevich said they will make their detailed proposal in this regard after finalizing the feasibility study which will take about three months.

Mr. Matusevich said the project envisaged by them would have a capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 tractors a year. He said their proposal would incorporate maximum utilisation of Pakistan's own engineering capacity in the manufacture of tractors.

Replying to a question, he said if everything is finalized they could start supply of equipment and parts for tractor assembly next year.

Replying to another question, he said that Soviet Union was ready to set up the proposed plant in public or private sector and supply machinery for the plant on easy terms like suppliers credit.—PPI.

BRIEFS

DOUBLED OIL PRODUCTION EXPECTATION--Karachi, Oct 18: Pakistan's oil production is expected to be approximately doubled with an \$85 million programme to increase output from the Meval field by Pakistan Oilfields Limited and to expand the refining capacity of Attock Refinery Limited facilities. According to a Press release of the International Communication Agency, the programme consists of two projects. The first is a \$53 million four-year drilling programme to further develop the Meval oil field. The second is a \$31.6 million project consisting of the installation at the refinery of two topping plants of 5,000 barrels per day and 20,000 barrels per day capacity. Financing for the programme is being provided by the Pakistan Government, Attock Oil Company Limited, the International Group of Commercial Banks, a public share offering and internal cash generation.--APP [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 79 p 5]

CSO: 4220

MARCOS UNWRAPS NEW PACKAGE OF INCENTIVES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos approved yesterday a package of incentives for exporters to meet the demands of the world market and to beef up the Philippine economy.

During a two-hour dialogue with 500 representatives of export industries at Malacanang, the President:

--Created the Bonded Export Marketing Board under Executive Order No. 565 whose primary function is to extend the benefits of customs bonded warehouse to a wider range of products with export potential and to study the foreign markets for specific products in which the country has or can develop absolute or relative advantage.

--Signed Letter of Instruction No. 942 easing rules and procedures in various government agencies dealing with exporters and making it easy for exporters to get tax credits and duty drawbacks (refunds) on exported products.

--Announced the removal of marginal deposits for export-oriented industries in the importation of raw materials which, he said, will be incorporated in a decree.

In the LOI, the President directed the Ministry of Trade and the commodity offices under it to ease up in their clearance requirements; the Central Bank in providing foreign exchange for exports and financing; the Board of Investments in registering export producers, traders and service exporters; and the Bureau of Customs to simplify documentation procedures to assist exporters.

The President also directed, among other things:

--All commodity offices, including the Philippine Bureau of Standards, to issue commodity clearances on a yearly basis.

--The required report of foreign sale (RFS) to the Central Bank for every export sale made will be a quarterly report for non-traditional exports.

--Exporters need not present BIR tax clearance before exportation.

--Duty drawback may be granted on the basis of standard costing, instead of an attempt to arrive at the exact figures to be allowed as drawback, subject to certain guidelines.

--Sales and delivery of products to bonded warehouses of export-oriented manufacturers and to export processing zone enterprises can be considered as "export sales" and products "constructively" exported, so that the tax credit and duty drawback can be availed of immediately, without awaiting actual exportation of the finished products.

--For BOI-registered enterprises, the Central Bank release clearances on imports prior to release of goods may be eliminated: instead a report of such importation will be made after the release of goods from customs, subject to such requirements as the CB and the BOI may impose.

During the dialogue with the exporters, the President also announced:

--The abolition of a 4 percent tax on the exports of shrimps and prawns.

--No Filipino laborers will be shipped out of the country by the Ministry of Labor and other agencies, without first securing a contract with the Philippine Overseas Employment Board.

--The increase in the amount of travel funds given to officials of export-oriented firms on a selective basis.

--The abolition of consular invoices, but the exporters still have to pay the fees.

--The transfer of the registration of export producers and traders from the Philippine export council to the BOI and to cut down red tape.

CSO: 4220

THIRTY TO FIFTY OIL WELLS DRILLED THIS YEAR

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Marcos said 30 to 50 oil wells would be drilled this year, including one right in Manila bay, during a dinner Wednesday in honor of officials of the Marcopper company.

"This dinner is also an invitation for you to come and drill for oil here in the Philippines, in partnership, we hope, with some of your Filipino partners," he told the Marinduque-based Marcopper officials, "and to share with us your expertise not only in mining but also in management."

The company drilling in Manila bay, close by the Bataan refinery, is Union Oil Co., the President said.

He said many other foreign companies have shown interest in the oil exploration efforts here following discovery of new oil deposits in the Nido complex which promise to increase production above the present level of 40,000 barrels daily.

The President said that aside from oil, the country is also drilling for geothermal power. The Philippines stands second today to America in the use and exploitation of geothermal energy.

He said that the Philippines has accelerated oil and geothermal exploration because of the increasing cost of crude oil in the world market.

The 40,000-barrel production locally is a great help, but the country consumes 220,000 barrels a day.

The President praised Marcopper for its expertise and performance. It started operations in Marinduque in 1969.

He noted that the Placer Development Corp., a Canadian company supporting Marcopper operations, has expanded from mining into power development and would be in a position to help the country in its energy development program.

ESPALDON: MUSLIM PIRATES ARMED IN SABAH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 5

[Text]

Pirates and terrorists in the southern Philippine region continue to receive arms, ammunition and supplies from stockpiles in Sabah, Malaysia.

This was disclosed yesterday by Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, Southcom commander, in an exclusive interview with Bulletin Today.

"These pirates and terrorists use fast Volvo-Penta speedboats of which they now have more than a dozen and which were made in Sabah," he added. "These speedboats transport all their war materials."

Admiral Espaldon told Bulletin Today that it was his feeling as commander of the military in the southern Philippine region that the illegal activities of the terrorists and pirates could not be stopped under such conditions.

"To put an end to these activities, it would be necessary to

have an effective border agreement between Malaysia and the Philippines," he said. "The treaty should be similar to that existing between Indonesia and the Philippines and now in operation."

Espaldon also said that the Sabah government would have to be asked to end the use of its territorial waters by the terrorists and pirates.

"What is worse, he said these gangs of pirates and terrorists not only use the territorial waters of Sabah for their forays but also use Sabah as a sanctuary," he said. "The Sabah government must be requested to put an end to this so as to enable the Philippines to restore stability in the south."

Espaldon said that the Philippine government was not allowing the use of its territorial waters as a sanctuary by any pirates from Sabah as shown by the immediate action taken by the Philippine Navy in the capture of a Malaysian vessel seized by Filipino pi-

rates and the killing of the pirates including their chief.

He said the recovered vessel, including two freed Malaysian nationals, were now being readied for return to Sabah upon completion of negotiations through the Malaysian embassy in the Philippines.

Espaldon said Tun Mustapha, former chief of Sabah, was not involved in any of the release of arms or ammunition to the pirates and terrorists belonging to the outlawed Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Five of the 18 hijackers of the Malaysian vessel m/v Saleha Baru were killed by elements of the First Infantry division in an encounter off Lakap, Siasi, in the Tawi-Tawi group. The vessel with two passengers aboard was recovered after the encounter.

Killed was the leader of the MNLF pirate group—Salip Abdulrejak Sakib. The vessel was hijacked in Sabah waters.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

EXPORT MARKETING BOARD--President Marcos created yesterday the bonded export marketing board to implement an aggressive export policy. The board will be under the direct supervision of the Office of the President with the trade minister as chairman and the ministry of industry, the commissioner of customs, a representative of the Central Bank and the presidential assistant on economic affairs as members. The board will extend the benefits of the customs bonded warehouse to a wider range of products with export potential and will study the foreign markets for specific products that can be developed in the country. [Manila PNA in English 0230 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW]

ECONOMY SLOWED--Economic Minister Gerardo Sicat has forecast rough sailing for the Philippine economy. In a new conference Sicat said that worldwide economic recession and inflation continue to inflict pain on the Philippine economy weakening its chances to meet the government's projected growth rate of 6-6.5 percent. He noted that the gross national product jumped by only 5.7 percent in the first half of the year compared with 6.2 percent for the first half of 1978. [Manila PNA in English 30 Oct 79 OW]

PHILIPPINE RICE TO INDONESIA--The Philippines will ship another 8,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia next month. Romulo Baltista, National Grains Authority [NGA] branch manager in Davao City, said that of the shipment 400,000 bags will be provided by NGA outlets across the country. The shipment will be loaded in General Santos, South Cotabato where an Indonesian vessel is docked. [Manila PNA in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW]

TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOANS--Manila, 19 Oct--The Philippines will seek 400 million U.S. dollars in loans from the World Bank to modernize its textile industry, Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin said yesterday. Minister Ongpin told newsmen that the textile industry must be rehabilitated to make it competitive in the world market, and 400 million dollars would be needed to make it viable for the next 10 years. Mr Ongpin said the amount would be offered to textile manufacturers on condition they would form groups of two or three to share facilities. The World Bank had recommended the rehabilitation of the textile industry. Local mills had been found to be too small, with spindles at least 10 years old and a maximum capacity of 50,000. Mr Ongpin also said financing would only go to efficient mills and the government would try to develop more markets abroad. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

PRG SOLAR PROJECT--The biggest photovoltaic solar powerplant in the world will be installed in Bulacan in 1980. This was announced yesterday by the German Embassy. The construction of the powerplant will begin early next year, and by the end of the year it is expected to provide electricity to villages in Sampalok, Bulacan. The powerplant will have an output of 10 kilowatts making it the first large-scale solar powerplant in the world. The plant will follow the photovoltaic principle wherein hundreds of silicon photocells will directly transform the sun's energy into electricity. [Manila PNA in English 0230 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID--The Technology Research Center has earmarked \$22 million to finance export-oriented and labor-intensive small and medium scale industries. The assistance is intended to improve the firms' production facilities to enable them to increase production capacity. The financial package, which is one of the eight priority loans in the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, will be administered by the Development Bank of the Philippines. [Manila PNA in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW]

PHILIPPINE MOSLEMS--Sources in the Ministry of Religious Trusts and Islamic Affairs have criticized the stepped up campaigns of repression and mistreatment by the Philippine authorities against Moslems in the southern Philippines. According to the sources, reports reaching the Ministry of Religious Trusts indicate that the Philippine Army is carrying out campaigns through which the Moslems collectively are being mistreated. In addition, the individuals in the army mutilate the dead, rape women and young girls, plunder money and property, and set fire to homes, mosques and schools, and demolish them in all three provinces of Catabato and elsewhere. In addition, according to the report which included pictures, the Filipinos are torturing the Moslem citizens and burning the holy Korans and the Hadith books. The report emphasized that the Moslem revolutionaries are resisting in six areas in the south. Interested agencies are urged to support them. [Text] [Kuwait AL-QARAS in Arabic 25 Sep 79 p 27 9123]

CSO: 4802

PRO-SRV COMMUNIST FACTION SAID TO BE ACTIVE IN CENTRAL LAOS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Sep 79 pp 1, 12

[Article: "New Communist Plan Revealed to Attract Cooperation from CPT in the South; Revelations of Thai-Isan Party for National Salvation in Laos, Pro-Vietnam, Soviet Union]

[Text] Details are revealed on the Thai-Isan [North-east] Party for National Salvation in Laos which is pro-Vietnam, and pro-Soviet Union making efforts to lead CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] in the south to join a front. They have their own headquarters, an espionage school and signal communications station and are beginning to infiltrate Thailand with the full support of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union.

Thai military sources have reported details concerning the Thai-Isan Party for National Salvation which has broken off from the CPT. Reports are that it has been established in the former residence of Major General Sing Ratana-samai [in] Sikhottabong in the city of Vientiane. A native of Khon Kaen, Sayan Phongsaenphan is the head of it.

News reports say that on 7 March this year Vietnam, Laos and members of the Thai-Isan Party for National Salvation met at Camp Pa Sak in Sepone District near Savannakhet in Laos. The important matter was the pro-Soviet and pro-Vietnam CPT front and choosing members to receive training in espionage, sabotage and mass [work] with Vietnam supporting the training. An information arm was also set up to unite and guide the south-Thailand CPT into joining a front.

News sources stated that prior to its split with the CPT, the Thai-Isan Party for National Salvation developed from the Thai Patriotic Movement or the Thai Patriotic Forces located in Seno District, Savannakhet Province headed by Narong Suksai responsible to the headquarters for the Liberation of the East and North. This [latter] is located in Ban Nong Ping, in Gnom-malat District, Khammouan Province and is headed by Khaisseng Suksai with Mr Udom (surname unknown) as deputy.

This Thai Patriotic Movement headquarters has important subordinate units made up of the Kommadam School located between the city of Savannakhet and Sepone which is responsible for training its members in political, military, espionage and sabotage operations.

The espionage office is located in the Manasavan Hotel on Road 1 in the city of Savannakhet. The owner and manager is Mr Nakhon, a Vietnamese resident of Laos. Mr Nakhon's father is a close friend of Lao Prime Minister Kay-sone Phomvihane.

The news sources said: "During that time, the Manasavan Hotel was the secret residence of Khaisaeng Suksai so he could be in contact with the Thai Patriotic Movement."

The signal communications station is located in the Saen Sabay Hotel No 2 in Savannakhet city, the supply office at Camp Phu Krading opposite Dong Tan is headed by Khaisaeng Suksai with Mr Kongmee (surname unknown) as deputy. There are 100 troops and a headquarters in Khamkeut District located in Khammouan Province with Mr Udon, Narong Suksai, Thirayut Boonmee alternating as chiefs.

The 51st Federation Unit [Nuay Sahaphan] is located between Seno and Phin Districts with Mr Suthison as commander. There is one company of troops at Camp Nong Saraphan with Mr Sisuphan commanding. There are 200 troops with supply responsibilities, part of which goes for operations conducted jointly with an independent Lao company and infiltrates Thailand in Mukdahan District. Another unit has established a headquarters at the residence of former Gen Phoumi Nosavan in Savannakhet city with Suchai Phaopongchai as chief with 15 troops. Its responsibilities are primarily supply.

As for the activities of the Thai Patriotic Movement, around November of 1978 at Chinaimo in Vientiane, 38 members of the movement arrived to receive training as guerrilla units and intelligence operations in a four-month course. Mr Kong was the chief and Mr Khamchana was the deputy.

In December 1978 various units of the Thai Patriotic Movement located in the city of Savannakhet left the town following the orders of the Lao communist part and to follow the policies of Vietnam in order to be supported conveniently and to prevent the opposition from learning the secrets.

In February 1979, 75 members of the Thai Patriotic Movement completed political and military training and moved to Camp Nong Saraphan to prepare for infiltrating Thailand.

The news sources stated that around March of this year the Thai-Isan Party for National Salvation was established with Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet support with a front of many important CPT members, including Therdphum Chai-dee the former labor leader, Bunyen Wothong former vice president of the Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Forces Which Love Democracy (KPCP),

Thongpak Phiangket, former United Socialist Front Party MP from Khon Kaen. They have an operations base in Houai Sai Canton in Paksan District [Vientiane Province] in Laos with branches at Camp Phou Teng in Gnommalat District and in Nong Douang Canton, Kanthabouli District, Savannakhet Province. They have already infiltrated 68 personnel into Thailand two months ago. At this time military authorities are following their activities.

Col Sangiam Ratanasimakon, Army Chief of Staff for Udonthani stated his opinion in the matter that as far as his area of responsibility in the northeast is concerned specifically, it is still unknown that the Thai-Isan National Salvation group has sent anyone over. "My branch has nothing to report and I, myself, am here. I don't know where Bangkok learned of this. If they know, why didn't they let me know so I could have put a stop to this. I really can't figure this out."

Key:

1. Gnommalat
2. Mahaxai
3. Combined Bn 769
4. Paksan
5. Bungkan
6. Nakhon Phanom
7. That Phanom
8. Mukdahan
9. Hinboun District
10. Phon Sihz Camp



CSO: 4207

CPT SAID TO BE STRONG IN SPITE OF DEFECTIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Thira Phat Serirangsan: "Communist Party of Thailand--From Quantity to Quality"]

[Text] "In the jungle there is no jail for anyone; nobody is chained, and every one has the right to come out. But what is amazing is that some come out and some don't."

The above statement is an observation of a former expert on Thailand's communists who was the chief of intelligence for Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] for 7-8 years.

This is Col Han Phongsithanon who resigned to pursue his own profession of breeding puppies for sale.

After news of defections from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) by ex-leaders of university students, workers and scholars became wide spread [as published].

"From my own past experience, 100 percent of the defections were because of personal problems; if it wasn't about women, it was money or arrogance. The idea that they leave because of the party line is only secondary. The majority have personal problems," said Col Han, without elaborating on the details of each problem.

He simply gave an example of the university student leader who went to the jungle after 6 October that "once in the jungle he still wanted the clout he had while in the city by proposing this and that. The party has been in existence for over 30 years; there is an organizational structure, command echelons, and a review committee at every level."

But what the ex-intelligence chief of the ISOC did conclude is that getting out of the jungle or defecting from the party can be done any time if one is determined to do so.

This can be seen from the fact that, all through the CPT's 30 year existence, defections have been routine; which has made things even more strong and has steeled them.

Col Charuay Nimdit, chief of 2nd Army Civil Affairs admitted that concerning the communist terrorists remaining in the jungle, "we must be vigilant because the remaining members are ardent and firm in ideology even though there may be some disagreements among them.

"We must admit that they are strong and proficient and that they are able to educate elementary school children to rise up and fight for their ideology. The fact that they are now shaking does not necessarily mean that they are being defeated...they are truly of superb quality..." Col Charuay added.

While the international situation and the situation in Indochina play an important part in consideration of the appropriateness of CPT policy, the CPT shifting from quantity to quality is a necessary step no matter how conditions change.

The forthcoming 4th Party Congress will indicate future CPT policy in such a changing situation.

9438

CSO: 4207

THAILAND

KRIANGSAK HOLDS AGRICULTURE TALKS

BK241313 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 24 Oct (BERNAMA)--Malaysia and Thailand have agreed on various cooperative efforts in the agricultural sector, including a joint study on flood mitigation and water resources development of the Golok River basin. The study is one of the five projects that the first ministerial committee meeting on agriculture decided to give priority to here Wednesday. Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan led the Thai delegation while Agriculture Minister Shariff Ahmad headed the Malaysian team.

The other four projects are in deep sea fishing, fish seed production, livestock production and research on rice and fruits including coconut and cocoa.

The ministerial committee meeting also agreed to the setting up of a joint standing committee on plant quarantine to assist in the implementation of the plant importation rules in both countries. Both the ministers expressed support for the establishment of the ASEAN animal and plant quarantine ring to assist in the implementation of the plant importation rules in both countries. Both the ministers expressed support for the establishment of the ASEAN animal and plant quarantine ring to strengthen and upgrade quarantine facilities at all points of entry into the ASEAN region.

The second ministerial meeting on agricultural cooperation will be held in the first half of next year in Chiangmai, Thailand.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE BOAT REFUGEES--Nakhon Si Thammarat--Two boatloads of Vietnamese refugees numbering 238 persons separately arrived in this southern province during the past week. The first vessel, which reached Laem Talumphuk in the district of Pak Phanang last Thursday, had 91 refugees on board. The other vessel with 147 refugees on board arrived at nearly the same area on Sunday. The first group of refugees has been sent to the "boat people" camp in Songkhla. The second group is currently under police custody at Pak Phanang and will be sent to the same camp. [Bangkok NATIONAL REVIEW in English 7 Nov 79 p 3 BK]

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT--The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] will monthly evacuate 8,000 to 9,000 Indochinese refugees from Thailand for resettlement in third countries beginning this October. ICEM has already taken 107,000 refugees from Thailand. Most of these refugees were sent to the United States, France, West Germany and Canada. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Oct 79 BK]

TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--Thailand's international trade with nine socialist countries showed a deficit of over 1,769.7 million baht during the first eight months of this year, according to the preliminary figures from the Customs Department. The country exported a total of 1,347.4 million baht worth of goods to USSR, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, North Korea, Hungary, East Germany and Bulgaria while importing over 3,117.1 million baht worth of products from them during January-August this year. Of these countries Thailand had a trade surplus only with the USSR, with Thailand's exports and imports totalling 305.9 million baht and 212.8 million baht respectively. Statistics showed that Thailand suffers a trade deficit of 1,296.9 million baht with China, 170.6 million baht with Romania, 145.6 million baht with Czechoslovakia, 141 million baht with Poland, 119 million baht with North Korea, 49.5 million baht with Hungary, 35.7 million baht with East Germany and 23.4 million baht with Bulgaria. The department said Thailand's exports to North Korea, Hungary, East Germany and Bulgaria were low in volume and value during this period. [Bangkok THE BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 79 p 23 BK]

TRADE COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--Thailand and Romania yesterday agreed to set up a joint committee on trade cooperation to promote trade relations between the two countries. Director general of foreign trade department, Mr Phatchara Itsaraseng said yesterday that the agreement for the establishment of the joint committee was made during an official-level meeting with Romanian high-ranking officials. A trade team, led by Romanian deputy minister of the machine building industry, Mr Nicu Constantin, is currently here for six-day trade talks which started last Saturday. Phatchara said the two countries also agreed that the trade volume next year between the two countries will be 2,400 million baht, out of which Thailand will buy 1,200 million baht worth of products from Romania and sell Thai products worth the same amount to the country. A trader who joined the meeting with the Romanian Trade Mission, Mr Phinit Linawat, meanwhile said Romania will buy rubber, kenaf, rice, flourite, barite, tin, wolfram, antimony, frozen chicken and shrimp, textile products, canned pineapple, fresh bananas and raw leather. He said Thailand is expected to buy 150,000 tons of cement and fertilizer, soda ash, tractors, electrical appliances, plastic and iron products next year. [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Nov 79 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4220

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 Nov. 79

R.D.